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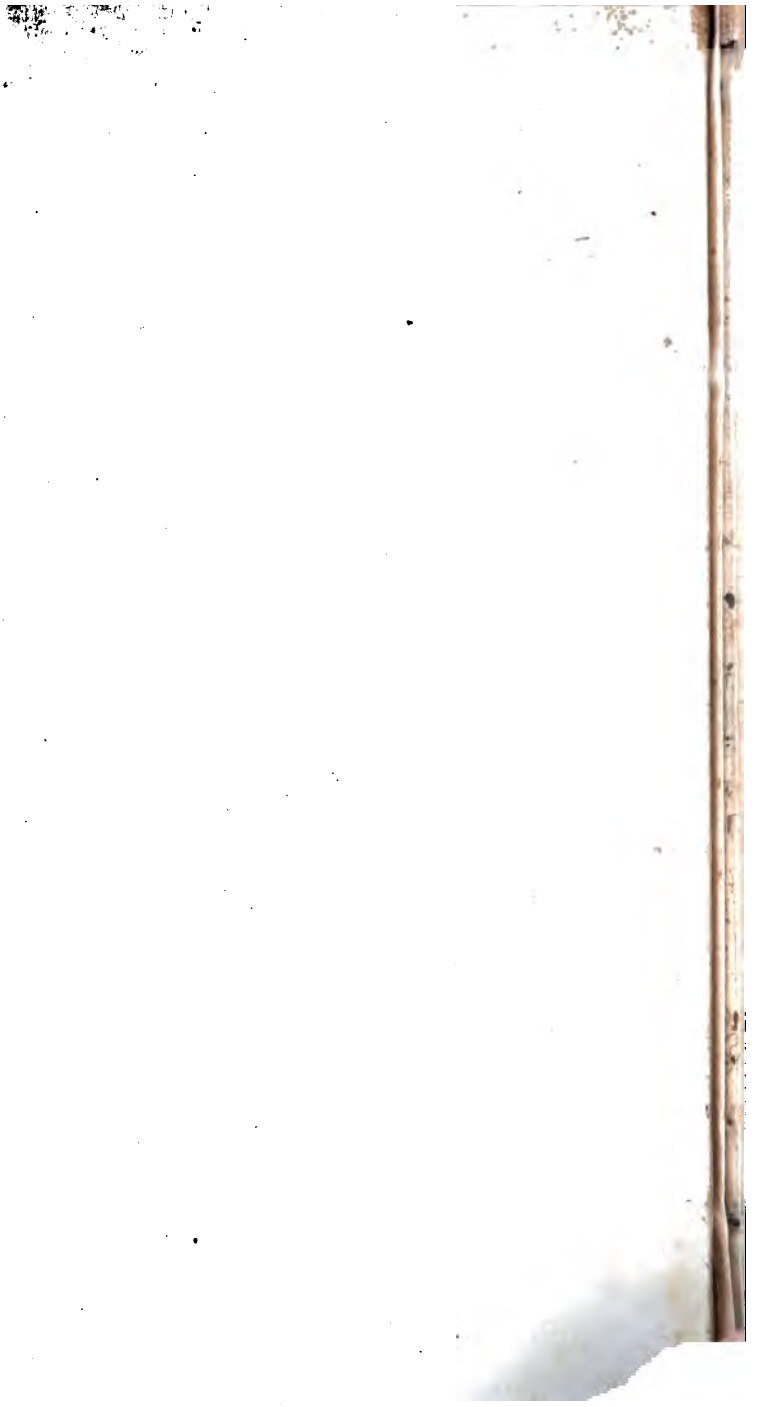

INDEXES

TO

EXECUTIVE AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS,

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE

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37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 1.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

JULY 5, 1861.—Read, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1861.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the federal government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition; new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession of the federal government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well-protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within

the immediate reach of the government. Officers of the federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers; and of those resigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the government. Simultaneously, and in connexion with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States, respectively, to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated; and this illegal organization, in the character of confederate States, was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention, from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures, before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue; relying for the rest, on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at government expense, to the very people who were resisting the government; and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally, and justifiably, do in such a case, everything was forborne, without which, it was believed possible to keep the government on foot.

On the 5th of March, (the present incumbent's first full day in office,) a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer, that re-enforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their *memoranda* on the subject, were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson

in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the army and the navy, and, at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the administration in the case, to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort.

It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the *necessity* under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many, it would be construed as a part of a *voluntary* policy; that at home, it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter, a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison; and ere it would be reached, *Fort Pickens* might be re-enforced. This last would be a clear indication of *policy*, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter, as a military *necessity*. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn, into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was, that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some *quasi* armistice of the late administration, (and of the existence of which the present administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention,) had refused to land the troops. To now re-enforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible—rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used, or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented; and it was resolved to send it forward.

As had been intended, in this contingency, it was also resolved to notify the governor of South Carolina, that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort; and that, if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given; whereupon the fort was attacked, and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon, and reduction of, Fort Sumter, was, in no sense, a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison, was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution—trusting, as herein before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box, for final adjustment; and they assailed, and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them, in the inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then, and thereby, the assailants of the government, began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor, years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue: "Immediate dissolution or blood."

And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question, whether a constitutional republic, or democracy—a government of the people, by

the same people—can, or cannot, maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question, whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration, according to organic law, in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or on any other pretences, or arbitrarily, without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: "Is there, in all republics, this inherent and fatal weakness?" "Must a government, of necessity, be too *strong* for the liberties of its own people, or too *weak* to maintain its own existence?"

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government; and so to resist force, employed for its destruction, by force, for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity, and spirit, the most sanguine expectation. Yet, none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course, the seceded States, so called, (and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration,) gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their action; some of them being almost *for* the Union, while in others—as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—the Union sentiment was nearly repressed, and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable—perhaps the most important. A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of *professed* Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and, with them, adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or their great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance, for ratification, to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the convention, and the legislature, (which was also in session at the same time and place,)

with leading men of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received—perhaps invited—into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance, and co-operation with the so-called "Confederate States," and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery. And, finally, they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders; and this government has no choice left but to deal with it *where* it finds it. And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this government is bound to recognize, and protect, as being Virginia.

In the border States, so called—in fact, the middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call "armed neutrality:" that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation—and yet, not quite an impassable one; for, under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and while very many who have favored it are, doubtless, loyal citizens, it is, nevertheless, very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the government, it may be stated that, at first, a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia; and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon, under what appeared to be a popular demand, and a public necessity; trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power, and propriety, before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear, that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, that practically, it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws *but one* to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces, lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken, if the government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law, would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is equivalent to a provision—is a provision—that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety *does* require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion,

and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which, or who, is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that, in every case, the danger should run its course, until Congress could be called together; the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case, by the rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion, at some length, will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary, and so long continued, as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers; and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary, and convenient for your deliberation, and action; while the Executive, and all the departments, will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts, considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of the government, for the work, at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where, apparently, *all* are willing to engage; and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars *now*, is a less sum per head, than was the debt of our revolution when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now, bears even a greater proportion to what it was *then*, than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive *now*, to *preserve* our liberties, as each had *then*, to *establish* them.

A right result, at this time, will be worth more to the world than ten times the men, and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt, that the material for the work is abundant; and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself, will do its part, only indifferently well.

It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called "secession" or "rebellion." The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning, they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies *violation* of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps, through all the incidents, to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may, *consistently* with the national Constitution, and therefore *lawfully*, and *peacefully*, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union, or of any other State. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years; and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government the day *after* some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day *before*.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole, of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a *State*—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more, nor less power, than that reserved to them,

in the Union, by the Constitution—no one of them ever having been a State *out* of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even *before* they cast off their British colonial dependence; and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States, on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones, in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the "United Colonies" were declared to be "free and independent States;" but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of *one another*, or of the *Union*, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge, and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, *outside* of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of "State rights," asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the "sovereignty" of the States; but the word, even, is not in the national Constitution; nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a "sovereignty," in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it, "A political community, without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty. And even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union; by which act, she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be, for her, the supreme law of the land. The States have their *status* IN the Union, and they have no other legal *status*. If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest, or purchase, the Union gave each of them, whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union.

Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless, dependent upon, and preparatory to, coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive; but, at most, such only as were known in the world, at the time, as governmental powers; and certainly a power to destroy the government itself had never been known as a governmental—as a merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of *generality* and *locality*. Whatever concerns the whole, should be confided to the whole—to the general government; while whatever concerns *only* the State, should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that defining, without question.

What is now combatted, is the position that secession is *consistent* with the Constitution—is *lawful*, and *peaceful*. It is not contended that there is any express law for it; and nothing should ever be implied as law, which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased, with money, the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave, and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, (in the aggregate, I believe nearly a hundred millions,) to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave, and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if

others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either *discarded* or *retained* the right of secession, as, they insist, it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that, on principle, it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained it, by their own construction of ours they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another, whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States, save one, should assert the power to *drive* that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called "driving the one out," should be called "the seceding of the others from that one," it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed, they make the point, that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "We, the People."

It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this, even of Virginia and Tennessee; for the result of an election, held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are, at once, *for* the Union, and *against* coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers, and improved the condition, of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now

have a striking, and an impressive illustration. So large an army as the government has now on foot, was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there, of his own free choice. But more than this: there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected, a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself! Nor do I say this is not true, also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest; but if it is, so much better the reason why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider, in deference to what principle it is that he does it—what better he is likely to get in its stead —whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view, the rights of men, and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a People's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note, that while in this, the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned, and proved false to

the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier, or common sailor, is known to have deserted his flag.

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers, and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying the government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful *establishing* and the successful *administering* of it. One still remains—its successful *maintenance* against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world, that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets; and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace; teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men, as to what is to be the course of the government, towards the southern States, *after* the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address:

He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere, have the right to claim this of their government; and the government has no right to withhold, or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable *means*, to the *end*, of maintaining the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it, are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war-power, in defence of the government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the government. No compromise, by public servants, could, in this case, be a cure ; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election, can only save the government from immediate destruction, by giving up the main point, upon which, the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish ; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast, and so sacred a trust, as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views, and your action, may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens, who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain, and speedy restoration to them, under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 4, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department:

The accompanying statements of the adjutant general will show the number, description, and distribution of the troops which are now in service.

It forms no part of the duty of this department to enter upon a discussion of the preliminary circumstances which have contributed to the present condition of public affairs. The secession ordinance of South Carolina was passed on the 20th of December last, and from that period until the majesty of the government was made manifest, immediately after you had assumed the Chief Magistracy, the conspirators against its Constitution and laws have left nothing undone to perpetuate the memory of their infamy. Revenue steamers have been deliberately betrayed by their commanders, or, where treason could not be brought to consummate the defection, have been overpowered by rebel troops at the command of disloyal governors. The government arsenals at Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston, and Fayetteville, the ordnance depot at San Antonio, and all the other government works in Texas, which served as the depots of immense stores of arms and ammunition, have been surrendered by the commanders or seized by disloyal hands. Forts Macon, Caswell, Johnson, Clinch, Pulaski, Jackson, Marion, Barrancas, McKee, Morgan, Gaines, Pike, Macomb, St. Phillip, Livingston, Smith, and three at Charleston; Oglethorpe barracks, Barrancas barracks, New Orleans barracks, Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi, the battery at Bienvenue, Dupré, and the works at Ship island, have been successively stolen from the government or betrayed by their commanding officers. The custom-houses at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other important points, containing vast amounts of government funds, have been treacherously appropriated to sustain the cause of rebellion. In like manner the branch mints at New Orleans, at Charlotte, and at Dahlonega, have been illegally seized, in defiance of every principle of common honesty and of honor. The violent seizure of the United States marine hospital at New Orleans was only wanting to complete the catalogue of crime. The inmates, who had been disabled by devotion to their country's service, and who there had been secured a grateful asylum, were cruelly ordered to be removed, without the slightest provision being made for their support or comfort. In Texas, the large forces

detailed upon the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against the attacks of marauding Indians, were ignominiously deserted by their commander, Brigadier General Twiggs. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing over to the armed enemies of his government all the public property intrusted to his charge, thus even depriving the loyal men under his command of all means of transportation out of the State.

A striking and honorable contrast with the recreant conduct of Brigadier General Twiggs and other traitorous officers has been presented in the heroic and truly self-sacrificing course pursued by Major Robert Anderson and the small and gallant band of officers and men under his command at Fort Sumter, and also by Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer, his officers and men, at Fort Pickens. In referring, with strongest commendation, to the conduct of these brave soldiers, under the trying circumstances which surrounded them, I only echo the unanimous voice of the American people. In this connexion, it is a pleasurable duty to refer to the very gallant action of Lieutenant Roger Jones, at Harper's Ferry, and the handsome and successful manner in which he executed the orders of the government at that important post.

The determination of the government to use its utmost power to subdue the rebellion has been sustained by the unqualified approval of the whole people. Heretofore the leaders of this conspiracy have professed to regard the people of this country as incapable of making a forcible resistance to rebellion. The error of this conclusion is now being made manifest. History will record that men who, in ordinary times, were devoted solely to the arts of peace, were yet ready, on the instant, to rush to arms in defence of their rights when assailed. At the present moment the government presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action. Instead of laboring under the difficulty of monarchical governments, the want of men to fill its armies, (which, in other countries, has compelled a resort to forced conscriptions,) one of its main difficulties is to keep down the proportions of the army, and to prevent it from swelling beyond the actual force required.

The commanding officers of the regiments in the volunteer service, both for the three months' service and for the war, have, in many instances, not yet furnished the department with the muster-rolls of their regiments. For the want of these returns, it is impossible to present as accurate an enumeration of the volunteer force accepted and in the field as could be desired. Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last the governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to ninety-four regiments, making 73,391 officers and men. Of the States called upon, the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri, peremptorily refused to comply with the requirements made by the department. All the other States promptly furnished the number required of them, except Mary-

land, whose governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore.

In the States of Virginia and Missouri, notwithstanding the positive refusal of their executive officers to co-operate with the government, patriotic citizens voluntarily united together, and organized regiments for the government service. Delaware and Virginia furnished each a regiment, both of which are on duty in the field. In a similar patriotic spirit the loyal people of Missouri raised a force of 11,445 officers and men, making, in round numbers, twelve organized regiments, to sustain the government and to put down rebellion in that State. And so, also, the citizens of the District of Columbia, emulating these honorable examples, furnished no less than 2,823 officers and men, making in all four full regiments, all of which are yet in the field, doing active and efficient service. Thus, notwithstanding the refusal of disloyal governors to respond, the government, instead of having been furnished with only the number of troops called for under your proclamation of the 15th April last, has received, and has now in service, under that call, in round numbers, at least eighty thousand.

Under your second proclamation, of the 4th May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date, 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a specified time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted, all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry have, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments partly made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153 in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war,		235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service	50,000	
Add new regiments of regular army	25,000	
		75,000
Total force now at command of government		310,000
Deduct the three-months' volunteers		80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men		230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three-months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will consti-

tute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force.

The extraordinary exigencies which have called this great army into being have rendered necessary, also, a very considerable augmentation of the regular arm of the service. The demoralization of the regular army, caused by the treasonable conduct of many of its commanding officers, the distant posts at which the greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion convinced those high in command in the service, as well as this department, that an increase of the regular army was indispensable. The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after a careful examination, an increase was authorized by your proclamation issued on the 4th May last.

This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering, in the maximum aggregate, 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4 for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the general-in-chief recommended as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and, after much deliberation, it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant colonel for the general command of the regiment. This, it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and, therefore, much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which may properly engage the attention of Congress.

In making the selection of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open, viz: to make the appointments from the regular service by seniority, or by selection. The first appeared

liable to the objection that old and, in some instances, inefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the grave objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the general-in-chief, to appoint one-half of them from the regular army and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants from the regular service.

In view of the urgent necessity of the case, these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress, should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require. A similar increase of the army, under like circumstances, was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in service being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a reduction was ordered to be made, under the supervision of a board of officers, especially organized for the purpose. At the close of the present struggle, the reduction of the present force may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained.

I cannot forbear to speak favorably of the volunteer system, as a substitute for a cumbrous and dangerous standing army. It has, heretofore, by many been deemed unreliable and inefficient in a sudden emergency, but actual facts have proved the contrary. If it be urged that the enemies of order have gained some slight advantages at remote points, by reason of the absence of a sufficient regular force, the unexampled rapidity of concentration of volunteers already witnessed is an ample refutation of the argument. A government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defence can never be overthrown; for none is so strong as that whose foundations rest immovably in the hearts of the people.

The spectacle of more than a quarter of a million of citizens rushing to the field in defence of the Constitution must ever take rank among the most extraordinary facts of history. Its interest is vastly heightened by the lavish outpouring, from States and individuals, of voluntary contributions of money, reaching an aggregate thus far of more than ten millions of dollars. But a few weeks since the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting-room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupil from the common schools. Young men of fortunes left luxurious homes for the tent and the camp. Native and foreign born

alike came forward with a kindred enthusiasm. That a well disciplined, homogeneous, and efficient force should be formed out of such a seemingly heterogeneous mass appears almost incredible. But what is the actual fact? Experienced men, who have had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the condition of European armies, concede that, in point of *personnel*, this patriot army is fully equal to the finest regular troops of the Old World. A more intelligent body of men, or one actuated by purer motives, was never before marshalled in the field.

The calling forth of this large and admirable force in vindication of the Constitution and the laws is in strict accordance with a wise prudence and economy, and at the same time in perfect harmony with the uniform practice of the government. But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

"When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission.

"This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and Constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the federal government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood."

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's department	$70,289,200 21
Subsistence department	27,278,781 50
Ordnance department	7,468,172 00
Pay department	67,845,402 48
Adjutant General's department	408,000 00
Engineer department	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer department	50,000 00
Surgeon General's department	1,271,841 00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000 00
Total	185,296,397 19

The resistance to the passage of troops through the city of Baltimore, hastening to the relief of the federal capital, and the destruc-

tion of bridges of the Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central railroads, together with the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to transport the government forces and supplies, involved the necessity, at an early stage of the present troubles, on the part of this department, to take possession of so much of the railway lines as was required to form a connexion with the States from which troops and supplies were expected. A military route was accordingly opened from Perryville, on the Chesapeake, by steamers, to Annapolis, and thence by railroad to Washington. In view of the necessities of the crisis, Congress, it is not doubted, will justify the steps taken.

As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity to be met by the department. I would, therefore, recommend the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

The importance of enforcing the strictest discipline where active army operations are carried on in the rebellious States cannot be too strongly urged. Public confidence is, for the time being, destroyed, and the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of. The federal courts being suspended, grave offences may be committed over which our military courts, as now organized, have no authorized jurisdiction. It would seem only consistent with a just regard to the interests of the government and the people that some properly organized military tribunal should be empowered to take cognizance of criminal offences and to punish the offenders when found guilty. Such a tribunal should not have any jurisdiction when the functions of the federal courts are uninterrupted. I therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the consideration of Congress.

The subsistence of the troops now in the service is a matter of the highest importance. Rations, proper in quantity and quality, are quite as essential to the efficiency of an army as valor or discipline. It is desirable, therefore, that the quantity of rations distributed to the troops should, as far as possible, be adapted to their previous dietary habits. While it cannot be expected that the luxuries to which many have been accustomed should be provided by the commissariat, a just regard to comfort and health imposes upon the government the duty of furnishing sound, healthful, and palatable food. A larger proportion of vegetables and of fresh meats, when they can be procured, than can now be furnished under the army regulations, would undoubtedly diminish the danger of epidemics among the troops. I therefore submit the question whether it would not be expedient for Congress to enlarge the powers of the commissariat, so as to enable it the better to carry into practice the views here suggested.

As all requisitions for camp equipage, for the means of its transpor-

tation, and for supplies, are made upon the Quartermaster General's department, it is highly essential that every facility should be afforded its chief for meeting all such requisitions with promptness. At present the power of that bureau is limited. For instance, it seems very desirable that the troops in the field should be supplied with water-proof capes and blankets to serve as a protection against the effects of the climate. As the army regulations do not recognize such an item of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the department to act in the matter, many of the troops, for the lack of this essential outfit, have suffered much inconvenience. Some of the States of New England have sent their quotas forward equipped most admirably in this respect. I would recommend that this subject be commended to Congress for its favorable consideration.

The sudden large increase of the army, in May last, induced the Acting Surgeon General to call the attention of this department to the necessity of some modification of the system of organization connected with the supervision of the hygeine and comfort of the troops. A commission of inquiry and advice was accordingly instituted, with the object of acting in co-operation with the Medical Bureau. The following gentlemen have consented to serve, without compensation, upon this commission: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL.D.; Prof. Jeffries Wyman; Prof. Walcott Gibbs, M.D.; W. H. Van Buren, M.D.; Sam'l G. Howe, M D.; R. C. Wood, surgeon United States army; George W. Cullum, United States army, and Alexander E Shiras, United States army. They are now directing special inquiries in regard to the careful inspection of recruits and enlisted men, the best means of guarding and restoring their health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of the troops, the proper provision of hospitals, nurses, cooks, &c. The high character and well-known attainments of these distinguished gentlemen afford every assurance that they will bring to bear upon the subjects of their investigation the ripest teachings of sanitary science in its application to the details of military life. The organization of military hospitals, and the method of obtaining and regulating whatever appertains to the cure, relief, or care of the disabled, as also the regulations and routine through which the services of patriotic women are rendered available as nurses, was at an early period of the present struggle intrusted to the charge of Miss D. L. Dix, who volunteered her services, and is now, without remuneration, devoting her whole time to this important subject

The arms and ordnance supplied from our national armories, under the able superintendence of the Ordnance Bureau, compare most favorably with the very best manufactured for foreign governments. The celebrated Enfield rifle, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at the Springfield armory.

Previous to the early part of last year, the government had a supply of arms and munitions of war sufficient for any emergency; but, through the bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship, they were taken from their proper depositories, and distributed through portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated ellion. In consequence of the serious loss thus sustained, there

was available, at the commencement of the outbreak, a much less supply than usual of all kinds. But through the zeal and activity of the Ordnance Bureau, the embarrassment thus created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield armory, the department found it absolutely necessary to procure arms to some extent from private manufacturers. It is believed that from these sources they can be obtained equal in quality and not much higher in cost than those made in the national workshops. It would, therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the government to encourage domestic industry, by supplying our troops in part from private factories of our own country, instead of making purchases from abroad.

As rifled cannon are, in point of effectiveness, far superior to smooth-bored, arrangements have been made to rifle a large portion of the guns on hand, and the work is still in progress.

Some patriotic American citizens resident in Europe, fearing that the country might not have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through co-operation with the United States ministers to England and France, a number of improved cannon and muskets; and, at your instance, this department accepted the drafts drawn to defray the outlay thus assumed. A perfect battery of six Whitworth 12-pounder rifled cannon, with three thousand rounds of ammunition, the munificent donation of sympathizing friends in Europe, has also been received from England.

It will be necessary for Congress, either at its approaching special or at its next annual session, to adopt measures for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. I know of no better source of information on this subject than the able report of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War, who, by his wise forecast and eminent appreciation of the future wants of the country, showed the entire safety of an implicit reliance upon the popular will for the support of the government in the most trying emergency, abundant confirmation of which fact is found in the present great rally of the people to the defence of the Constitution and laws. I have already adverted to the superior manner in which some of the New England regiments, now in service, are equipped. This is to be attributed to the efficient home organization of the militia in some of those States. Their example is an excellent one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon such States as have not already adopted a like desirable organization.

I think it important, also, to recommend a further distribution of improved arms among the militia of the States and Territories. As the returns of the militia are usually inaccurate, this distribution should be made proportionate to the latest census returns of free white male inhabitants capable of bearing arms.

The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection, the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in par-

ticular political theories, furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hands of the government—a mark of special favor, conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousand inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received, and treated as the adopted children of the republic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the extraordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself?

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report, herewith submitted, of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a special reference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, ignores, practically, the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offences It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist, that it will provide a remedy with the least possible delay.

The present exigencies of the public service have necessarily imposed upon this department a vast increase of responsibility and labor. To facilitate its proper administration, I would recommend the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and the requisite additional appropriation for the employment of an increased clerical force.

In concluding this report, I deem it proper to express my deep indebtedness to the veteran general-in-chief of the army for the constant and self-sacrificing devotion to the public service exhibited by him in this grave crisis, and also to the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department for the able and efficient manner in which they have at all times aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS OF MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY, *June* 21, 1861.

SIR: The board of visitors invited to be present at the general examination of cadets of the West Point Military Academy, for the year 1861, and instructed to attend to various other duties specifically enumerated in their letters of invitation, beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following report:

That, in compliance with instructions, they assembled at the Military Academy, on the 10th day of June, and organized by the appointment of a president and secretary.

Immediately after the organization, the board of visitors, under the escort of the superintendent and members of the academic staff, proceeded to make the usual examination of the buildings of the institution.

Each day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., for several successive days, was devoted to the examination of the various classes remaining at the institution, on the subjects which formed their courses of instruction.

The board of visitors did not consider it necessary to subdivide themselves into more than two committees, corresponding to the two committees of the academic board. The result of their examination will be communicated under appropriate heads.

Instruction.

The average proficiency of the cadets of the Military Academy, as determined by the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the examination, was fair, but it appears evident that although many in the upper sections exhibited a high degree of intellectual culture, a large proportion in the lower sections fell below the standard which the country expects, and should require in this institution.

This diversity of talent in members of the same class must seriously interfere with the course of instruction, which, if adapted to intellects of the highest grade, could not be followed by those of inferior capacity, and if arranged for a standard of mediocrity, would not secure the proficiency which the honor of the nation and the public interest imperatively require.

In regard to the details of instruction, the board of visitors are of the opinion that the academic board—comprising as it does gentlemen of the highest order of intellectual attainments; of national reputation in their respective departments; of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity; familiar by the experience of years with the details and routine of their respective departments; fully acquainted with the wants of the service, and actuated by a desire to make the Military Academy an instrumentality of the highest usefulness—should always be consulted in reference to the effect of any proposed changes in the programme of studies and exercises, and that the recommendations of the academic board should be carried out unless good reasons shall be

found to exist for the contrary. It is believed that much inconvenience and positive injury have resulted from sudden and arbitrary changes within the last few years.

Much diversity of opinion appears to have existed in the reports of former boards of visitors on the question whether permanency or rotation amongst the instructors is most conducive to the interests of the service. The opinion of the undersigned is that the heads of the departments of instruction should be permanent, in order that the highest order of proficiency may be attainable, but that the four years rule of rotation as applied to assistant instructors is perhaps the best possible for themselves and for the service.

The rotation should be made subject to the following conditions:

1. No assistant instructor should be changed except at the end of an academic year, unless required by some extraordinary contingency.

2. The head of each department should have the privilege of nominating his assistants, as he is obviously best qualified, from his knowledge of graduates, to select individuals fitted to give instruction, while his own reputation, involved in the success of his department, is a guarantee that no improper selection would be made. Even if made, the evil would be but temporary, as rotation at the end of four years would provide a remedy.

In favor of rotation as applicable to assistant instructors, it may be observed that the possibility of being called upon to act as assistant instructors would stimulate officers of the army to increased diligence in study, at the same time it is the opinion of the board that the rule of rotation should in certain cases be suspended in favor of first assistant professors of eminent ability and promise. As to the length of the course, the board of visitors concur with the academic board in the opinion, that with a proper programme of studies and in improved system in the selection of cadets, four years, while it is more economical than five, will be amply sufficient to secure all that is or should be expected of the institution, but that neither five or even six years would be sufficient for the inferior grade of intellect too often sent to the academy to become respectable, much less creditable. The fate which must necessarily await such appointees is dismissal for incompetency, with a discredit which often attaches to them for life, and becomes a barrier to future progress elsewhere. Inferior ability, even mediocrity, should find no place at the Military Academy; then would rejection, with its attendant consequences, be less frequent, and a four years course be found to be sufficient. The real cause of difficulty lies not in the length of the course itself, but in the inferior order of talent which results from the present mode of making cadet appointments. Some suggestions in reference to the remedy to be provided, may with propriety be submitted in this connexion.

The candidates for admission should be, as heretofore, selected from any class of society. The academy should be open to all, without reference to patronage, wealth, or social position. But little influence should be attached to previous intellectual attainments, but much to natural talents, physical vigor, and moral character. Inasmuch as the expenses of the Military Academy are paid by government, and as great competition exists for the privilege of admission, the nation

has a right to, and can and should secure the highest order of talent and most eminent qualification in the prospective graduates of the Military Academy. It is not right that individual partialities should entail upon government the expense of attempting to educate a youth of inferior abilities when the same expenditure might give the nation a cultivated mind of the highest order, repaying perhaps an hundred fold in substantial benefits the cost of its development, and reflecting, even to the old world, a lustre upon the reputation of the country.

It is believed that the present mode of appointing cadets is attended with many evils and is liable to much abuse. It may be difficult to secure a change of system, but the board believe that difficulties, or the improbabilities of securing favorable action upon a recommendation, should not prevail with them so far as to induce them to refrain from expressing an opinion. Whatever they believe to be right or proper, and for the best interests of the institution and of the service, should be recommended without hesitation. Influenced by such considerations they are of opinion that any mode of appointment which allows individuals to make the selection with no reference to qualifications, but simply by favor, will always be subject to great abuse.

When a vacancy is about to occur in any congressional district, the member from that district is usually beset with hosts of applicants. He can nominate but one individual; the rest are disappointed; many of them, perhaps, vindictive. His nomination is, in many cases, determined more by the political influence of the friends of the nominee than by his fitness to receive the appointment.

If, instead of a single individual, the member from each district should be allowed to nominate a large number, not less or more than would be included within certain reasonable limits, who would be examined by an impartial commission with reference to a standard prescribed by the War Department, and a certificate given in each district to the individual best qualified, who should receive the appointment, much of the difficulty, if not the whole of it, would be at once removed.

Without attempting to fill up the details of a system, the following general outline is presented:

1. When a vacancy occurs in any congressional district, the member of Congress from that district shall nominate any number of young men, not less than 10 nor more than 24, of suitable age and qualifications, as candidates for admission.

2. The candidates, assembled at some convenient place in each district, shall be examined by a commission of three persons appointed by the member of Congress from that district, who shall certify the name of the individual found to be best qualified, and the individual so certified shall be recommended to receive the appointment.

3. The qualifications requisite for admission shall be a knowledge of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, to the extent usually taught in common schools; but in deciding upon the claims of an applicant particular inquiries should be made as to his previous opportunities for receiving instruction. His antecedents should be examined with special reference to the probabilities of success in the future. Less value should be attached to intellectual development resulting

from long application under favorable circumstances than to more limited attainments secured by perseverance under difficulties of condition. It should be remembered that some of the most brilliant graduates of the Military Academy were men who entered with very limited attainments, secured by energy and perseverance, without the advantages of wealth or high social position, and that graduates of other institutions have sometimes been left by them far in the rear in the race of competition.

The commission should decide upon the claims of applicants upon such instructions as the War Department could readily prepare, and it is reasonable to presume that a regard for the reputation of the State would secure in the commission the requisite care that its representatives in the Military Academy would be such as would not discredit their recommendation.

Such a system, which has the high sanction of European precedent in the competition for appointments, and which would probably secure the best applicant in an average of twenty, would greatly elevate the standard of intellectual attainments, render the rejection, as at present, of nearly two-thirds of all who are appointed unnecessary, and remove from the Military Academy the hostility which has resulted from the fact that so large a proportion must annually be found deficient.

The board are of the opinion that all the members of the first class should be practically exercised in the duties of captains and lieutenants at drill, and occasionally direct the evolutions of battalions and of batteries, under charge of one of the instructors of tactics.

The board learn with much gratification that the facilities for cavalry and light artillery exercises, recently removed from the Military Academy, have been ordered to be restored, it is highly desirable that the instruction in these important arms of the service should not be neglected.

In the chemical department very little addition has been made to the apparatus for a period of thirty years, during which time the great progress in useful and important discoveries and improvements renders chemistry almost a new science. In many of its branches the most wonderful progress has been made; but the apparatus is entirely behind the age, and insufficient for the purposes of illustration.

An increase in the cabinet for instruction in mineralogy, geology, and paleontology, is highly important, in order that officers of the army may be qualified to make observations in remote localities, to which they are often sent, and furnish correct and valuable data for scientific and practical purposes.

For further information in regard to the wants of this department reference may be made to the report of the commission appointed under the act of Congress of June 21, 1860, (Senate Doc. No. 3, page 142,) where the subject is fully explained by the professor to whom this department is intrusted. The statements therein contained are recommended to the favorable consideration of the War Department.

It is regarded as highly important that practical instruction in the use of telegraphic instruments be given each year to the first class before graduating, and the board of visitors recommend that apparatus for this purpose be procured and a competent instructor be employed.

Since the transfer of Captain Benton to another post, the instructor of ordnance has been performing the duties of chief of the department with less than the compensation to which he seems entitled.

The instructor of ordnance and gunnery is a member of the academic board and chief of a separate department of instruction; but the present incumbent having merely the rank of lieutenant, his compensation is less than that of the assistant professors, who are assistants only, and who are all his juniors in army rank.

The committee appointed under the act of June 21, 1860, hereinbefore referred to, recommend in their report (page 13) "that the instructor of ordnance and gunnery receive the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers, and receive, in addition thereto, twenty-five dollars per month."

As assistant professor of ethics, the present instructor of ordnance received, as is usual, the pay and emoluments of a captain of engineers. When transferred to a higher department, with more responsibility and labor, the compensation, owing to a defect in the present law, was reduced to that of lieutenant of artillery.

As the just claims of this department have probably been overlooked, it is recommended that the officer in charge of the ordnance department be allowed the pay and emoluments proposed by the commission above referred to.

In the department of practical engineering the removal of the detachment of sappers and miners is a most serious disadvantage. The graduating class, who, in two weeks, may be called upon to execute works of field fortification and construct temporary defences, have no knowledge of these subjects except that which is derived from books. They should see constructed, and, as far as practicable, assist in constructing, the various kinds of sap, gabions, hurdles, palisades, &c., that they, in time, may be qualified to instruct others. Even a small number of men would be of great service in this branch of instruction.

DISCIPLINE.

A comparison of the present state of discipline at the Military Academy with that which formerly existed within the recollection of members of the board who have been connected with the institution, has satisfied them that a great change, to the detriment of the service, has taken place.

Even during the examination exercises, and in presence of the board of visitors, a number of cadets, including several of the graduating class, when required to perform an evolution not perfectly agreeable to them, fell out of the ranks and proceeded to their quarters. For this offence they were placed in arrest, but the act itself was one which would not have been committed if a proper state of discipline and subordination existed in the institution.

In seeking an explanation for the demoralization which appears to exist, the board have no difficulty in discovering a cause amply sufficient to account for the present condition of things. It is found in the fact that for some time past the War Department has apparently paid no respect to the recommendations of the academic board, but

has repeatedly reinstated or reappointed cadets found deficient or dismissed for violation of rules.

As the importance of this subject required that it should be distinctly presented to the department, care was taken to procure evidences from the academic records and the opinions of prominent members of the academic staff.

A communication was addressed to the superintendent of the Military Academy, by resolution of the board of visitors, requesting a copy of "the names of all cadets who had been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record and the effect of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy."

With the reply of the superintendent were included copies of letters from the late Secretaries of War containing the action of the department upon the recommendations of the academic board as to the disposition of those cadets who were "not proficient" at the examinations of June, 1860, and January, 1861, or whose conduct, in the opinion of the board, unfitted them for the army.

The superintendent, in transmitting the information asked for, accompanied the documents with the following remarks:

"A careful examination of the records of those cadets, herewith sent, as to scholarship and demerit, up to the periods when the board made their recommendations, and of the same particulars as to all of those who are still connected with the institution, will enable the board of visitors to form a correct opinion as to the effect on discipline of reinstating or reappointing cadets who, after a careful examination, have been pronounced 'not proficient,' or who have exceeded the utmost limit of demerit allowed by the regulations of the academy.

"Restoration to the academy, after recommendation for dismissal by the academic board, has unquestionably been prejudicial to discipline. The hope of being reinstated, founded on such precedents, has caused more neglect of study than indolence, and a greater disregard of the regulations of the academy than has arisen from naturally vicious or careless habits. If the government have not full confidence in the ability and integrity of those to whom is intrusted the management of this national school, it should be committed to other and more competent persons. A failure on the part of government to sustain the academic board in their official acts discourages them in the performance of their duties, while it encourages those under their charge to acts of insubordination and neglect of duty."

The papers accompanying the report of the superintendent exhibit the fact that at the examination in June, 1860, nineteen cadets were found "not proficient," and all but three were recommended to be discharged—three to be turned back. All of the discharged cadets have been returned to the academy.

Several of these cadets had been found deficient at previous examinations; some, in addition to deficiency, had been reported as extremely inattentive to regulations, and an opinion expressed by the board that they could not accomplish their course. Yet, notwithstanding all this,

and in direct opposition to the opinions of the board, the cadets were returned.

Of eleven cadets found "not proficient" in January, 1861, six have been reappointed to enter this June. Three were reinstated to continue with their respective classes; one was found deficient in January, 1860, and reappointed to enter this June.

One of the cadets reappointed to enter this June is shown by his academic record to have had 252 demerits in a period of six months, while any excess over 100 would have been sufficient to incur the penalty of dismissal. During the latter part of his career he defied the authorities of the academy altogether, and had to be kept in close confinement.

Several of the cadets who have been reappointed were reported by the academic board to "possess no capacity whatever for acquiring the course under the most favorable circumstances."

The indorsement of the Secretary of War on the report of cadets pronounced "not proficient" in January, 1861, exhibits the fact that, contrary to the recommendations of the board, two cadets were permitted to go on with their respective classes.

The superintendent of the Military Academy was instructed to inform the discharged cadets, eleven in number, that "should their respective members of Congress think proper to renominate them, they would be reappointed and permitted to return to the academy in June next."

In other words, the recommendations of the academic board were not only disregarded, but the superintendent was placed in the humiliating position of being himself required to inform the discharged cadets that if renominated they would be reappointed.

To enable the department to form a correct opinion of the inutility of reinstating cadets found deficient by the academic board, the following extract from a communication addressed to the president of the board of visitors, at his request, by the professor of mathematics, is submitted:

Case No. 1.—Declared deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on fifth class course; stands 21 in a class of 26 members.

Case No. 2.—Deficient in January, 1859; discharged; reappointed in June, 1859; deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; permitted to go on with his class; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board; stands next to foot of class.

Case No. 3.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board; stands at foot of class.

Case No. 4.—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined June, 1861, and found deficient.

Case No. 5.—Deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; turned back; re-examined in June, 1861; found deficient.

Of seven members of the class deemed of doubtful proficiency on examination by the committee, and re-examined by the academic board, four, as appears above, had been previously found deficient, and *recommended for discharge.*

These facts will enable the department to determine whether the benefits resulting to individuals from reinstating cadets found deficient and recommended for discharge is sufficient to compensate for the evils to the service which result from the practice.

In view of all the facts, the board of visitors recommend that cadets pronounced "not proficient" by the academic board shall be dismissed unless recommended by the board to be turned back; and in no case shall a cadet who has been discharged be reinstated or reappointed unless peculiar circumstances shall induce the academic board so to recommend.

The correspondence on the subject of reinstating cadets is submitted with this report.

INCREASE IN THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Since the year of 1812, when the Military Academy was thoroughly reorganized, there has been no material increase in the number of cadets annually educated at the academy. The total number then was fixed at 250; the possible maximum is now but 273; but yet, while the increase in the corps of cadets has been thus inconsiderable, our population has quadrupled in number, our territorial possessions have well nigh doubled in extent, while our necessities for military service and its kindred scientific pursuits have increased in a still larger proportion than either.

It is obvious that the wants of the service require an increase in the number of cadets. It appears from inquiry that the present buildings are sufficient to accommodate comfortably about 400 students. To give them instruction, no increase in the academic staff, recitation rooms, or apparatus, would be necessary, beyond that which is now required, excepting, perhaps, a few assistants. Almost the only expense attendant upon an increase in the number of cadets to 400 would be for their pay. It is recommended, therefore, that an immediate increase be made to this extent by authorizing each senator to nominate one cadet in addition to those to which the congressional districts are entitled under existing customs, the balance to be made up by appointments at large.

In reference to police, fiscal affairs, &c., the board of visitors see no defects in the present systems in operation at the Military Academy, and have no recommendations to make

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DAVIES,
President of Board of Visitors.
HERMAN HAUPT,
Secretary of Board of Visitors.
JAMES S. ALBAN.
ASAHEL BUSH.
JAMES G. BLAINE.
JAMES CLARK.
DAVID COOPER.
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
DAVID DAVIS.
JOHN WOODRUFF.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

List of papers accompanying the report of the board of visitors of the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1861.

A.—Letter from H. Haupt, secretary of the board of visitors, to the superintendent of the Military Academy, enclosing resolutions of inquiry.

B.—Reply of the superintendent to the letter of the secretary.

C.—Tabular statement of cadets found deficient, or dismissed and reinstated, with remarks, &c.

D.—Copy of the instructions of the Secretary of War, exhibiting his action in the case of cadets pronounced "not proficient," in June, 1860.

E.—Copy of indorsements of the Secretary of War on the report of cadets pronounced "not proficient," in January, 1861.

F.—Copy of communication containing instructions to turn back a cadet found deficient in mathematics and French.

G.—Letter from the professor of mathematics at the Military Academy to the president of the board of visitors in reference to cadets found deficient and reinstated.

A.

WEST POINT, *June* 11, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting held this day the following resolution was passed by the board of visitors, viz:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Military Academy be requested to communicate to the board of visitors the names of all the cadets who have been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record, and the effect of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy.

Very respectfully yours,

H. HAUPT,
Secretary of the Board of Visitors.

B.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the board of visitors requesting "the names of all the cadets who have been reinstated or reappointed within the last year, with the time such cadet was discharged or resigned, and the causes therefor, together with his full academic record, and the effects of such reinstatement upon the discipline of the academy," I have the honor to lay before the board a

list of the names of all cadets who come under the inquiry, together with their academic record. This call includes those found deficient at the examination in June of last year, and in January, 1861.

I enclose, also, copies of letters from Secretaries Floyd and Holt, containing the action of the War Department upon the recommendation of the academic board as to the disposition to be made of those cadets who were not proficient at the examinations of June, 1860, and January, 1861, or whose conduct, in the opinion of the board, unfitted them for the army.

A careful examination of the record of those cadets, herewith sent, as to scholarship and demerit, up to the periods when the board made their recommendations, and of the same particulars as to all of those who are still connected with the institution, will enable the board of visitors to form a correct opinion as to the effect on discipline of reinstating or reappointing cadets, who, after a careful examination, have been pronounced "not proficient," or who have exceeded the utmost limit of demerit allowed by the regulations of the academy.

Restoration to the academy, after recommendation for dismissal by the academic board, has unquestionably been prejudicial to discipline. The hope of being reinstated, founded on such precedents, has caused more neglect of study than indolence, and a greater disregard of the regulations of the academy than has arisen from naturally vicious or careless habits. If the government have not full confidence in the ability and integrity of those to whom is intrusted the management of this national school, it should be committed to other and more competent persons. A failure on the part of government to sustain the academic board in their official acts discourages them in the performance of their duties, while it encourages those under their charge to acts of insubordination and neglect of duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. BOWMAN,
Col. of Engineers and Sup't Military Academy.

REPORT

OF THE

CADETS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

JUNE, 1860, AND JANUARY, 1861.

C.—*Report of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the exami*

No.	Names.	State.	Class.	Age.		Time at academy.		In what deficient.	Aptitude.	Habits with Study.
				Yrs.	Mo.	Yrs.	Mo.			
1	Blackistone, William T.	Md	4	16	5	1	10	Conduct	Very good	Rather studious.
2	Blocker, John R	At large	4	17	6	2	....	Mathematics and French.	Very little	Very studious..
3	Dixon, Joseph K.....	Miss...	4	17	11	1	10	French	Little....	Studious.....
4	Dodge, Henry C.....	N. Y...	4	16	1	2	....	Mathematics and French.	..do.....	Idle .....
5	Farley, Henry S.....	S. C...	4	18	3	2	....	French	..do.....	Very idle .....
6	Hamilton, James	S. C...	4	16	11	2	....	Conduct	Ordinary.	Variable.....
7	Kinney, Richard S.....	Va	4	17	4	2	....	Mathematics	Little....	Idle .....
8	Lord, James H.....	Pa.....	4	17	4	3	....	French	..de.....	Not studious...
9	Maney, Frank	Tenn..	4	18	4	2	....	Conduct	Fair	Variable.....
10	Murray, Albert M.....	N. Y...	4	17	11	2	....	French	Very little	Very studious..
11	McKee, George W.....	At large	4	16	3	2	....	Conduct	Fair	Variable .....
12	Russell E. Kirby.....	...do..	4	17	6	2	....	Mathematics.....	Little....	Not studious...
13	Wilson J. Eveleth	...do...	4	16	....	1	10	French	Fair	.....do.....
14	Barnard, William C ...	N. J...	5	17	5	1	....	Mathematics and English studies.	Little....	Studious.....
15	Cowan, Robert V.....	N. C...	5	19	1	1	....	.....do.....	Very little	Rather studious.
16	Drumb, Elisha E.....	Ind....	5	18	1	1	....	English studies...	Little...	.....do.....
17	Sanno, James M.....	N. J...	5	20	9	1	...	Mathematics.....	Very little	.. .do.....
18	Taliaferro, John	Va	5	18	5	....	10	Mathematics and English studies.	..do.....	.....do.....
19	Vance, Joseph W..... [Report approved by Secretary of War, but all the cadets returned to the academy.]	Ill.....	5	18	1	1	....	Mathematics.. ..	Little....	Idle .....
	January, 1861.									
1	Buckmaster, Sam. A., jr.	Ill.....	5	18	8	....	6	Math'cs, Eng. studies, & conduct.	Little....	Very idle .....
2	Buchanan, Edward T..	At large	4	17	9	1	6	Mathematics and conduct.	..do.....	Not studious ...
3	Critchlow, Benj. D.....	Pa.....	5	16	10	....	4	Mathematics.....	..do.....	Rather studious.
4	Custer, George A.....	Ohio...	2	21	....	3	6	Ethics	Ordinary.	.....do.....
5	Dimick, Justin E.	At large	2	21	2	4	6	Ethics	Good	Very idle .....
6	Drumb, Elisha E.....	Ind....	5	19	7	1	6	Conduct	Little....	Not studious...
7	Kinzie, David H.....	Kansas.	4	20	1	1	6	Mathematics.....	Fair	Idle .....
8	Leimer, Charles T.. ..	Mo	5	16	4	...	4	Mathematics and English studies.	Very little	Not studious...
9	Richmond, Oregon.....	Ill.....	5	20	4	....	6	Mathematics and conduct.	..do.....	Very idle .....
10	Wilson, Henry S..... .	Ill.....	5	21	4	....	6	Mathematics and English studies.	Little....	Not studious...
11	Mills, Samuel M., jr....	Pa.....	5	17	1	....	6	.....do.....	..do.....	Studious.....

NOTES.—Cadets Buckmaster, Critchlow, Drumb, Leimer, Wilson, and Mills, have been reappointed to en Cadet Breeze resigned December 19, 1860; stood very low in his studies, and had over the allowance of deme the authorities of the academy altogether, and had to be kept in confinement. Cadets Drumb and Breeze Leimer, Critchlow, and others, seemed to possess no capacity whatever for acquiring the course under the

* Francis Richmond, a brother of Oregon Richmond, was found deficient at

nations in June, 1860, and January, 1861, were pronounced "not proficient."

regard to—	Demerit for six months.	Special remarks in each case.	
General conduct.		At time of recommendation for discharge.	Since return to academy.
Regardless of regulations....	114	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 25, 1861.
Inattentive to .....do.....	74	.....do.....do.....	Resigned Dec. 28, 1860.
Very inattentive to...do.....	96	In consideration that Cadet D. failed to pass his examination in June, 1858, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board recommend that he be discharged.	Do. do.
Not inattentive to....do.....	44	Recommended for discharge	About middle of class.
Extremely...do.....do.....	99	.....do.....do.....	Resigned Nov. 19, 1860.
Regardless of.....do.....	144	.....do.....do.....	Resigned Nov. 23, 1860.
Very inattentive to...do.....	89	.....do.....do.....	Resigned April 22, 1861.
.....do .....do....	92	In view of the fact that Cadet L. failed to pass his examination in June, 1858, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board recommend that he be discharged.	In last section of each study, and low in section.
Regardless of.....do.....	146	Recommended for discharge	Did not return from furlough; resigned August 28, 1860.
Attentive to.....do.....	21	The board see no objection to Cadet M. being turned back into the next class.	Very low.
Regardless of.....do. ...	109	Recommended for discharge	Little below middle of his class; 108 demerit.
Very inattentive to...do.....	97	.....do.....do.....	Low in class, over number of demerit, and about to offer his resignation.
Not attentive to .....do.....	54	The board see no objection to Cadet W. being turned back into the next class.	Low in class.
Very attentive to....do.....	4	The board is of the opinion that Cadet B. failed mainly from absence and sickness; and although he was found deficient in January, 1859, recommend that he be turned back into succeeding class.	Stands well.
Not attentive to.....do.....	58	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 21, 1861.
Very inattentive to...do.....	88	.....do.....do.....	Discharged Feb. 9, 1861.
Very attentive to ....do.....	11	In view of the fact that Cadet S. failed to pass his examination in January, 1859, and of the belief entertained by the board of his inability to accomplish his course, the board is of opinion that he should be discharged.	Low in class.
Very inattentive to...do.....	83	Recommended for discharge	Resigned April 24, 1861.
Extremely...do.....do.....	99	In view of the fact that Cadet V. failed to pass his examination in January 1859, and of the belief entertained by the board of his inability to accomplish his course, and of his extreme inattention to regulations, the board is of the opinion that he should be discharged.	Resigned Aug. 2, 1860.
Regardless of regulations....	252	Recommended for discharge	
.....do .....do.....	114	.....do.....do.....	Resigned April 22, 1861.
Not inattentive to....do.....	38	.....do.....do.....	
Very inattentive to...do.....	95	.....do.....do.....	Low in class.
.....do .....do.....	86	Recommended for discharge; and the board remarks that Cadet D. had previously been found deficient in conduct and turned back.	Below middle of class.
Regardless of.....do.....	186	The board recommend that Cadet B , having been previously found deficient in studies and turned back, be discharged.	Discharged Feb. 9, 1861.
Very inattentive to ..do.....	93	Recommended for discharge	
Not attentive to.....do.....	59	.....do.....do.....	
Regardless of.....do.....	114	.....do.....do	
Not attentive to.....do.....	56	.....do.....do.....	
Very inattentive to ..do.....	93	.....do.....do.....	

ter this June. Cadets Buchanan, Custer, and Dimick were reinstated, to continue with their respective classes.
rit; has been reappointed to enter this June. Cadet Buckmaster, during the latter part of his career, defied were indifferent to their duties, and had nearly an equal contempt of military authority. Cadets Richmond,* most favorable circumstances. HERMAN BIGGS, *2d Lt. 1st Inf'ty, Adjt. M. A.*

the examination in January, 1860; has been reappointed to enter this June.

D.

Copy of the action of the Secretary of War on the report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in June, 1860, were pronounced "not proficient."

This report has been carefully considered, and is confirmed. In accordance with the recommendation of the inspector of the academy, Cadets Murray, J. E. Wilson, and Barnard will be permitted to go on with the succeeding classes.

In the cases of Cadets Blackistone, Blocker, Farley, Hamilton, Kinney, Lord, McKee, Maney, Russell, Dixon, Dodge, Cowan, Drumb, Sanno, Taliaferro, and Vance, while they have rendered themselves liable to the penalty justly imposed by the regulations for continued inattention to study and misconduct, the department indulges the hope that the discipline of the academy may be vindicated without a resort to that extreme penalty, and that if these cadets are spared the discredit that would necessarily attach to them if separated from the institution under the circumstances connected with the recommendation for their discharge, the ill consequences of which to themselves and the mortification to their friends they do not appear to have contemplated, they will make use of their best exertions to confirm the expectations the department entertains of their disposition now to atone, as far as may be in their power, for the errors of the past. They will therefore be allowed to go on with their respective succeeding classes. They are admonished, however, that it is only by strict attention to study and a faithful observance of the regulations that they can hope to realize the great benefits the Military Academy is capable of conferring.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 2, 1860.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *July* 6, 1860.

A true copy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy.

HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieut. 1st Inf'y, Adj't Military Academy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 30, 1860.

On a reperusal of my decision of the 2d instant, on the report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in June last, were pronounced not proficient, I find that, from haste and inadvertence in its preparation, my intention is not correctly expressed.

I intended to direct that Cadets Kinney, Russell, Dodge, Bernard, Cowan, Drumb, Taliaferro, and Vance, should be turned back one year, and that the other cadets named in the report should receive the admonition expressed in my decision, and be permitted to continue with their respective classes.

The necessary orders to carry this explanation of my decision of the 2d instant into effect will be issued.

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1860.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original indorsement on file in this office.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy.

HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieut. 1st Inf'y, Adj't Military Academy.

E.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1861.

COLONEL: The following is a copy of the indorsement of the Secretary of War on the "Report of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, who, at the examination in January, 1861, were pronounced not proficient," viz:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 1, 1861.

"The recommendations of the academic board are approved, with the exception that Cadets Edward Y. Buchanan and George A. Custer will be permitted to go on with their respective classes.

"The chief engineer will at once notify the members of Congress of the vacancies created at the Military Academy from their respective districts by the discharge of Cadets Buckmaster, Critchlow, Hopkins, Leimer, Mills, Over, Overall, Richmond, Stewart, Wilkinson and Wilson, and of their privilege immediately to make nominations to fill those vacancies.

"The superintendent of the Military Academy will be requested to inform the discharged cadets above named, that, should their respective members of Congress think proper to renominate them, they will be reappointed and permitted to return to the academy in June next.

"J. HOLT,
"*Secretary of War.*"

* * * * * * *

The superintendent is accordingly instructed to carry into immediate execution the instructions embraced in the last paragraph of the Secretary's indorsement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel Engineers.

Colonel RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Major Eng. and Sup't Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy. HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieutenant 1st Infantry, Adjutant M. A.

F.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 20, 1860.

COLONEL: The Secretary of War directs that Cadet John R. Blocker, found deficient in mathematics and French at the late June examination, be turned back one year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Commanding.

Col. R. DELAFIELD,
Major Corps of Eng., Sup. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, *June* 12, 1861.

A true copy. HERMAN BIGGS,
2d Lieutenant 1st Infantry, Adjutant M. A.

G.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
July 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following "statement of cadets of the *4th class*, who have previously been found deficient in the course of mathematics:"

1. *Cadet Robbins.*—Declared deficient June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; has now passed the examination on 4th class course, and stands 21 in the class of 26 members.

2. *Cadet Sanno.*—Deficient in January, 1859; discharged; reappointed in June, 1859; deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; permitted to go on with his class; of doubtful proficiency in 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board and passed; stands 25 in class.

3. *Cadet Reid.*—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; of doubtful proficiency on 4th class course in June, 1861; re-examined by academic board and passed; stands 26 in the class.

4. *Cadet Merritt.*—Deficient in June, 1859; recommended for discharge; turned back on 5th class course; re-examined in 4th class course by academic board in June, 1861, and declared deficient.

5. *Cadet Russell.*—Deficient in June, 1860; recommended for discharge; turned back on 4th class course; re-examined on 4th class course by academic board in June, 1861, and declared deficient.

REMARK.

Of seven members of the class deemed of doubtful proficiency, on examination by the committee and re-examined by the academic board, four, as appears above, had been previously declared deficient and recommended for discharge.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. CHURCH,
Professor of Mathematics.

Professor C. DAVIES,
President Board of Visitors.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June* 21, 1861.

The undersigned, whilst concurring mainly in the foregoing report, desire to add a few remarks upon a subject not embraced therein. It has reference to the absolute dismissal of cadets upon their incurring a certain number of demerit marks—these marks being given for offences oftentimes of an inconsequential character. According to the prescribed discipline of the academy, a cadet may be exceedingly proficient in his studies, and give every promise of distinction in the service and of usefulness to his country, and yet if he incur over one hundred demerit marks for any offences whatever, no matter how trivial, within a period of six months, he is doomed by the existing rules to dismissal from the academy. The undersigned feel persuaded that the operation of this system is frequently prejudicial to the very interests which the academy was founded to subserve, and they are convinced that the true ends of the most stringent discipline may be attained by ordaining that all offences below a certain grade shall be expiated by a system of punishments and deprivation of privileges, to follow instantly upon the commission of the offence.

If, under the system of discipline thus suggested, the minor regulations of the academy should be so persistently violated by any cadet as to warrant the belief on the part of the academic board that he is deficient in the true spirit of discipline requisite for the soldier, he may be removed from the academy by a vote of the academic board, after his demerits shall have reached a fixed number. The object of the undersigned is not to weaken the discipline of the insti-

tution, but, by a judicious change in the mode of administration, to save some of the most promising members of the corps from the operation of an arbitrary rule, and to repose the ultimate decision in that well-balanced discretion which the academic board may be relied upon to use in all cases calling for its exercise. A vital reform in the disciplinary department would introduce a distinction between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*, that does not seem now to exist, and indeed, in the opinion of the undersigned, at once elevate the standard of morals and manhood in the corps of cadets.

The undersigned cannot but believe that a system of demerit marks which practically ignores the distinction between offences against mere military etiquette and offences involving grave points of morals, is defective in the highest elements of excellence, and productive of deplorable results in the minds of many who are subjected to it. The unprecedented and shocking spectacle of a large proportion of the officers of our national army, forswearing their allegiance as readily as they would change their coats, which this country has witnessed with horror during the past half year, has suggested the gravest fears whether there may not have been something radically at fault in the mode of their education. The *quasi* abolition of moral distinctions in the code of discipline at the academy, and the utter confusion of acts *wrong in themselves* with acts *wrong because forbidden*, may have placed the desertion of their flag in the minds of these recreant officers in the same category with tardiness at parade or the neglect of any minor military duty.

In examining the demerit lists of some of the cadets who are recommended by the academic board for dismissal, it will be found that their offences are very largely made up of such delinquencies as follows, viz:

"Bed not properly folded at 10 and 11 a. m.," one demerit.
"Bed down at inspection," one demerit.
"Curtains not drawn back at 6.45 a. m.," one demerit.
"Name of room-mate not on orderly board at 10 a m.," two demerits.
"Unauthorized clothes-bag in possession," one demerit.
"Floor out of order near washstand," four demerits.
"Odor of tobacco smoke in room," four demerits.

And so on, throughout a long list, none of the offences involving any moral obliquity, and many of them indeed not being in violation of any printed rule of the academy. The last offence alone cited is the more remarkable, in view of the fact that the authorities of the institution furnish the cadets with tobacco and cigars, and thus permit, if they do not approve, the use of them.

It is to be noted, moreover, that these delinquencies are reported against cadets by their fellows, acting, in turn, as officers, and that the very strongest temptation is thus presented to ill-disposed members of the corps, by a needlessly stringent *espionage*, to damage those whose proficiency in studies may have excited the jealousy of classmates, or against whom any *pique* or grudge may be entertained. Offences of the character just given, when once reported, are very

apt to remain of record, as in their nature they are scarcely susceptible of disproof. It is believed by the undersigned that a system of discipline which subjects one cadet to the caprice, the malignity, or even the honest mistake of another, needs essential correction. Its evil effects are seen and realized in the fact of an apparent and indeed conceded antagonism between the corps of cadets and the government of the institution, the former practically adopting the Spartan theory of morals, in reference to the rules of the academy, "that nothing is wrong unless detected;" and the latter neglecting or refusing to secure the honorable co-operation of the cadets in the maintenance of discipline, by relying on their manly candor and conscience to do right because it is right, and when betrayed into wrong to atone for it in great part by a prompt and frank acknowledgment of it.

When it is remembered that by the rules of discipline prescribed in the institution a cadet is to be dismissed for "deficiency in conduct" if he receive one hundred marks of the character just described within a period of six months, the evil results of such a mode of administration are believed by the undersigned to be obvious and indisputable. A cadet dismissed for "deficiency in conduct" goes before the world in an attitude of disgrace, the term implying to the popular apprehension so much more than is really intended by the defective phraseology employed at the Military Academy. A wrong is thus inflicted upon the individual, and, instead of the training he may have received at the institution being a benefit and blessing to him, the fact and the manner of his dismissal are the stumbling blocks to his subsequent success and usefulness in life.

But the consequences resulting to the individual cadet are not matters of such permanent interest to the government as are the effects of the system upon the institution itself, and upon those who complete their course and enter the national service. The undersigned believe that the peremptory dismissal of a cadet upon the receipt of one hundred demerit marks has the tendency to expel from the academy some of the most talented and promising members of the corps, who might by a judicious treatment of their peculiarities be saved to the service they are so well fitted by nature to adorn and honor. They believe, further, that by a rigid observance of the rules of discipline on minor points, and a barely respectable standing in class studies, not a few are graduated who never can become eminent in the service, and upon whom the indulgence and the bounty of the government, if not absolutely wasted, are yet very injudiciously and unprofitably expended.

At the risk of mere repetition, the undersigned would then say, in conclusion, that in their judgment all offences of a minor nature should be expiated by prompt, specific, and, if need be, severe punishments; and they should not be noted down, as at present, until, reaching an arbitrary number, they involve the expulsion of the cadet. If, however, in the judgment of the academic board, these offences are so habitual and continuous as to imply a lack of military precision, obedience, and discipline in any cadet, he may by special vote be removed from the academy on this distinctly-specified ground. At the same time let it be understood that the register of offences shall affect

class, rank, and standing, and shall thus influence the assignment to service upon graduation. With such a system of penalties on the one hand, and promises on the other, the undersigned are persuaded that discipline would be very rigidly maintained without incurring the hazard of losing some of the best cadets by an arbitrary and unbending rule. At the same time, in the opinion of the undersigned, the service would be benefitted by a more rigid standard in the various classes, and by requiring a higher degree of aptitude and scholarship than suffices in many instances for graduation. The academy is sustained at a large annual cost to the government, and the people have a right to expect that every man who is there graduated is possessed of marked ability. Admission as a cadet should not depend on social, personal, or political considerations, but should be decided, without fear or favor, upon the mental and physical qualifications of the applicant; and when improper persons are admitted, the sooner they are dropped, the better for themselves and the country.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BLAINE, *of Maine.*
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, *of Pennsylvania.*
FITZ HENRY WARREN, *of Iowa.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia, commanded by Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, for the month of June, 1861.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
HEINTZELMAN'S BRIGADE		Department staff...	..	10	..	..	..	10	.....	..	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Alexandria, Va.....	Col. Heintzelman..	Brigade staff.	..	4	3	..	..	7	.....	..	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Poplar Grove	Capt. Rickets	Company I, 1st art..	..	5	..	..	..	5	111	4	7	1	123	....	....	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Shuter's Hill	Lieut. Barriger	Company D, 2d art..	..	1	..	..	..	1	62	2	....	1	65	....	.....	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hoof's Run	Lieut. Swelt.....	Company E, 2d cav.	..	1	..	..	..	1	56	4	2	2	64	...	.....	.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Camp Wilcox	Col. Wilcox	1st Mich. vol.*.....	..	33	1	..	..	34	542	27	87	1	657	4	77	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Camp Ellsworth.....	Col. Farnham	1st N. Y. Zouaves*..	..	32	..	..	..	32	797	....	49	5	851	1	87	5	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Camp McDowell	Col. McDowell.....	5th Penn. vol.†. ..	..	36	..	1	..	37	731	..	14	..	745	....	2	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Camp Massachusetts	Col. Laurence.....	5th Mass. vol.†	..	45	..	..	..	45	603	....	49	..	652	4	66	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Shuter's Hill	Col. Hartrauft	4th Penn. vol.† ...	..	35	..	..	..	35	678	....	16	4	698	1	31	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total.....	....	....	5	192	4	1	..	197	3,580	37	224	14	3,855	10	263	11	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
RUNYON'S BRIGADE.																																				
Fort Runyon	Brig. Gen. Runyon.	Brigade staff.....	..	2	..	..	..	2	.....	....	.....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Do.....	Col. Johnson	1st N. J. vol.†.....	..	36	..	1	1	38	698	....	24	..	722	...	.....	.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Do.....	Col. Baker	2d N. J. vol.†	..	22	..	..	..	22	401	....	12	4	417	....	.....	14	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Do.....	Col. Napton	3d N. J. vol.†	..	36	..	..	..	36	679	....	22	6	707	....	.....	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Do.....	Col. Miller.....	4th N. J. vol.†	..	36	..	1	..	37	696	....	31	..	727	....	.....	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Total.....	....	....	4	132	..	2	1	135	2,474	....	89	10	2,573	...	.....	17	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152

* War volunteers.

† Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
HEINTZELMAN'S BRIGADE.		Department staff...	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	10	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Alexandria, Va.....	Col. Heintzelman..	Brigade staff.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	7	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	...	...	....	....	....	..
Poplar Grove	Capt. Rickets.....	Company I, 1st art..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	123	129	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	107	....	....	6	....	..
Shuter's Hill	Lieut. Barriger.....	Company D, 2d art.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	77	81	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..
Hoofs Run.....	Lieut. Swelt.....	Company E, 2d cav.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	71	72	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	73	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Wilcox	Col. Wilcox	1st Mich. vol.*.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	739	777	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Ellsworth	Col. Farnham.....	1st N. Y. Zouaves*.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	789	1,027	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp McDowell.....	Col. McDowell	5th Penn. vol †.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	749	786	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Camp Massachusetts.....	Col. Laurence	5th Mass. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	718	768	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Shuter's Hill.....	Col. Hartrauft	4th Penn. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	738	775	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	4,204	4,422	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	180	....	....	6	...	..
RUNYON'S BRIGADE.																													
Fort Runyon.....	Brig. Gen. Runyon.	Brigade staff	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	2	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Johnson	1st N. J. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	730	768	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. Baker	2d N. J. vol.†.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	729	765	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Napton	3d N. J vol †.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	719	757	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Miller	4th N. J. vol.†	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	734	772	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,912	3,061	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..

* War volunteers.

† Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
HUNTER'S BRIGADE.																																		
Aqueduct, Georgetown	Col. Hunter	Brigade staff	..	3	..	..	..	3	....	....	....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....																		3
Do	Col. Quimby	13th N. Y. vol.*	..	33	..	..	..	33	562	30	50	16	658	....	.....	1	5																		34
Do	Col. Bennett	28th N. Y. vol.*	..	37	..	..	..	37	445	....	16	..	461	....	.....	3	16																		40
Do	Col. Corcoran	69th N. Y. vol.*	..	44	..	..	..	44	982	....	46	..	1,028	3	217	..	.....																		47
Do	Lieut. Wilson	Company E, 2d art	..	1	..	..	..	1	69	....	3	..	72	..	.....	2	3																		3
Do	Lieut Tompkins	Company B, 2d cav	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	.....	2	84	.....	.....																		2
Total			3	118	..	..	..	118	2,058	30	115	16	2,219	5	301	6	24																		129
SCHENCK'S BRIGADE.																																		
Crossing Georgetown road and L. & H. railroad	Brig. Gen. Schenck	Brigade staff	..	4	..	..	..	4	....	....	....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....																		4
Do	Col. McCook	1st Ohio vol.*	..	40	..	1	1	42	770	...	33	2	805	....	.....	4	34																		46
Do	Col. Wilson	2d Ohio vol.*	..	45	..	1	..	46	709	...	17	2	728	....	.....	2	16																		48
Do	Col. Tompkins	2d N. J. vol.†	..	38	..	..	..	38	674	....	35	..	709	....	.....	1	4																		39
Total			3	127	..	2	1	130	2,153	...	85	4	2,242	....	.....	7	54																		137

* Three months militia.

† Three years volunteers.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
HUNTER'S BRIGADE.																													
Aqueduct, Georgetown	Col. Hunter	Brigade staff	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. Quimby	13th N. Y. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	663	697	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. Bennett	28th N. Y. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	477	517	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col Corcoran	69th N. Y. vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1,245	1,292	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Lieut. Wilson	Company E, 2d art.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	75	78	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Lieut. Tompkins	Company B, 2d cav.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	84	86	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	80	....	....	....	....	..
Total			....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,544	2,673	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	80	....	....	....	....	..
SCHENCK'S BRIGADE.																													
Crossing Georgetown road and L. & H. railroad	Brig. Gen. Schenck	Brigade staff	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. McCook	1st Ohio vol.*	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	839	885	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. Wilson	2d Ohio vol.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	744	792	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do	Col. Tompkins	2d N. J. vol.†	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	713	751	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total			....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,296	2,432	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..

* Three months militia.

† Three years volunteers.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of regiments.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the departm't. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
TYLER'S BRIGADE.																																		
Camp McDowell near Falls Church.	Brig. Gen. Tyler	Brigade staff	..	4	..	..	..	4	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Do	Col. Burnham	1st Conn. vol.*	..	33	..	..	1	34	705	....	35	3	743	...	.....	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Do	Col. Terry	2d Conn. vol.*	..	33	..	2	..	35	663	....	34	..	697	....	.....	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Do	Col. Chatfield	3d Conn. vol.*	..	36	..	..	..	36	675	....	28	..	703	...	.....	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total			3	106	..	2	1	109	2,043	....	97	3	2,143	....	.....	3	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Arlington	Capt. Brackett	1st squad'n 2d. cav.	..	4	..	..	..	4	122	3	2	1	128	...	.....	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Do	Col. Lyon	8th N. Y. vol.*	..	36	..	..	..	36	721	154	26	..	901	....	.....	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Toll-gate, Columbia pike.	Col. Bryan	25th N. Y. vol.*	..	39	..	..	..	39	505	....	22	2	529	....	.....	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Grand total			20	764	4	7	3	778	13656	224	660	50	14590	15	564	15	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845

* Three months militia.

Return of the Department of Northeastern Virginia—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
TYLER'S BRIGADE.																													
Camp McDowell, near Falls Church.	Brig. Gen. Tyler....	Brigade staff.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	.....	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..
Do.....	Col. Burnham	1st Conn. vol *....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	745	779	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	...	..
Do.....	Col. Terry.....	2d Conn. vol.*....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	720	737	..	. .	...	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Chatfield.....	3d Conn. vol.*....	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	737	774	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	. .	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total.....	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2,202	2,314	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	...	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Arlington	Capt. Brackett.....	1st squadr'n 2d cav.	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	151	160	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	..	..	130	....	....	....	....	..
Do.....	Col. Lyon.....	8th N. Y. vol.*....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	917	958	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	..	..	40	31	....	6	..	..
Toll-gate, Columbia pike...	Col. Bryan	25th N. Y. vol.*...	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	537	577	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Grand total	.....	.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	15,766	16,610	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	...	...	.....	..	..	430	31	....	12	..	..

* Three months militia.

NOTE.—There are in the department 20 regiments; of these, enlisted for three months, 17 regiments; for the war, 3 regiments.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General, commanding the Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, *Arlington House, June 26, 1861.*

Officers of the department staff, present and absent, accounted for by name.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Post or station.	Remarks.
1	Irvin McDowell	Brigadier general		Arlington	
2	James Fry	Captain	Adjutant general's department	do	Assistant adjutant general.
3	William H. Wood	Major	17th infantry	do	Acting inspector general.
4	Amiel W. Whipple	Captain	Topographical engineers	do	Chief of topographical engineers.
5	Otis H. Tillinghast	do	Quartermaster's department	do	Chief assistant quartermaster.
6	Henry C. Symonds	do	Subsistence department	do	Chief assistant commissary of subsistence.
7	David S. Magruder	Assistant surgeon	Medical department	do	Chief of medical staff.
8	Haldiman S. Putman	1st lieutenant	Topographical engineers	do	
9	Henry W. Kingsbury	do	5th artillery	do	Aide-de-camp.
10	C. S. Brown	Major	Volunteers	do	Do.

Returns from the Department

Regiment or corps.	PRESENT.																								
	For duty.																					Ex. duty.		Sick.	
	Major general.	Brigadier general.	General staff.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Assistant commissaries.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Chaplains.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General staff	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regular troops	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	1	29	25	10	10	212	...	73	..	27
3d Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	19	2	35	34	...	..	447	...	44	1	83
6th Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	8	2	1	70	...	6	..	6
1st New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	.	..	1	1	..	4	13	9	30	37	15	..	512	2	40	5	23
2d New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	20	4	35	33	14	..	568	..	18	..	41
3d New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	10	15	3	33	32	30	..	510	...	.....	2	106
5th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	7	16	3	34	35	18	..	556	...	28	4	77
10th New York volunteers	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	14	4	31	28	12	..	391	1	113	4	92
20th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	9	20	4	39	39	19	..	565	...	34	..	41
1st Vermont volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	16	3	40	40	10	..	520	1	11	1	71
4th Massachusetts volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	16	3	48	48	6	..	487	...	13	2	40
4th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	14	4	40	40	...	..	632	...	7	1	28
7th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	16	4	40	40	20	..	536	1	22	1	44
9th New York volunteers	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	.	10	14	5	40	40	...	..	555	1	17	3	63
Total	1	1	10	10	12	7	10	9	..	..	10	14	3	109	206	49	478	479	156	11	6,559	6	426	24	742

GENERAL STAFF.

1. Major General B. F. Butler.
2. Brigadier General E. W. Pierce.
3. Major Albert J. Meyer, *signal officer.*
4. Captain W. F. Smith, *topographical engineer.*
5. Captain Grier Talmadge, *assistant quartermaster.*
6. Captain John McL. Taylor, *assistant commissary.*
7. Captain Peter Haggerty, *aide-de-camp.*
8. Lieutenant George H. Butler, *aide-de-camp.*
9. Major R. L. Fay, *military secretary.*

10, 11, and 12 of General Pierce's staff not reported by name.

of Southeastern Virginia.

PRESENT.				ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.				ALTERATIONS.					
Confined.				Det. service.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.		Confined.											
Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Last aggregate.	Joined.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Deserted.	
..	...	12	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	12	.....	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	Fort Monroe, Va.,
..	2	19	389	12	34	2	...	7	1	1	..	..	...	41	424	465	465	..	..	..	..	..	Col. J. Dimick,
..	5	33	650	3	25	3	1	...	1	..	..	..	...	39	679	716	716	..	..	..	..	..	comm'ing com-
..	...	3	97	....	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	3	97	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	pany G.
3	...	33	666	2	3	3	6	...	6	..	...	..	...	38	681	719	719	..	..	..	..	..	
1	9	32	722	1	5	5	4	...	9	..	...	..	...	38	740	778	778	..	..	..	..	..	Camp Hamilton,
..	20	33	734	1	23	4	2	...	2	..	17	..	...	38	778	816	816	..	..	..	..	..	Va., Brigadier
..	19	35	770	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	5	..	...	37	782	819	821	..	..	..	..	..	General Pierce,
1	24	33	695	2	10	1	...	...	17	2	8	..	...	38	730	768	767	..	..	..	..	..	commanding.
..	3	38	742	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	39	744	783	789	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	35	696	....	1	1	...	...	1	1	38	..	...	37	736	773	773	..	..	..	..	..	
..	...	36	645	6	*171	1	11	...	1	..	4	..	...	43	832	875	875	..	..	..	..	..	Newport News,
..	3	29	754	3	3	5	2	...	....	..	13	..	...	37	772	809	809	..	..	..	..	..	Va., Col. J. W.
..	3	33	709	2	4	1	6	...	....	1	18	..	...	37	737	774	774	..	..	..	..	..	Phelps, comdg.
..	2	33	732	2	3	2	1	...	....	..	..	..	1	37	734	771	771	..	..	..	..	..	
5	91	437	8,991	36	286	28	35	7	40	6	111	..	1	514	9,464	9,978	....	..	..		..	..	

* At Fort Monroe, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 24, 1861.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General, commanding.

Return of the Department of Utah, commanded by Colonel P. St. George Cooke, Second Dragoons.

				PRESENT.										ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.																	
				Commiss'd officers.					Enlisted men.					Within the department.		Without the department.		Commissioned officers.																	
Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
	Department	staff	...	7	..	..	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Crittenden, U. T.	Capt. F. N. Clarke, 4th artillery.	2d drags., 4th art., and 10th inf.	8	16	..	..	1	17	375	54	16	13	458	1	18	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bridger, U. T. ...	2d Lt. F. S. Armistead, 10th inf.	10th infantry	2	3	..	..	....	3	87	30	5	....	122	......	2	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	....	....	10	26	..	..	1	27	463	84	21	13	580	1	20	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of Utah—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.										ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.				MEMORANDA.								
			Enlisted men.												Gain.		Loss.						Horses.		Pieces of artillery.		
			Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
	Department staff		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Crittenden, U. T.	Capt. F. N. Clarke, 4th artillery.	2d drags., 4th art., and 10th inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	494	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Bridger, U. T.	2d Lt. F. S. Armistead, 10th inf.	10th infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	127	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601	629	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of the Pacific, commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, United States army.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. On extra or daily duty.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. Sick.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. In arrest or suspension.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. Total.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. For duty.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. On extra or daily duty.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. Sick.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. In arrest or confinement.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. Total.	ABSENT. Within the department. Commissioned officers.	ABSENT. Within the department. Enlisted men.	ABSENT. Without the department. Commissioned officers.	ABSENT. Without the department. Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
	Department	staff	..	17	..	..	..	17	1	...	...	...	...	......	.....	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Colville, W. T.	Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, 9th inf.	9th infantry	4	6	1	..	..	7	210	58	4	22	294	3	29	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Pickett	Capt. G. E. Pickett, 9th inf.	....do.	1	3	..	..	..	3	46	10	2	4	62	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Townshend	Capt. L. C. Hunt, 4th inf.	4th infantry	1	3	..	..	.	3	45	9	2	...	56	....	10	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Steilacoom	Lt. Col. Silas Casey, 9th inf.	9th infantry	2	5	..	..	..	5	48	18	1	7	74	......	10	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Chehalis	Capt. M. Maloney, 4th inf.	4th infantry	1	4	..	..	..	4	35	9	2	1	47	......	1	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Walla-Walla	Maj. E. Steen, 1st drags	1st drags. and 9th inf.	5	8	1	1	..	10	281	42	16	6	345	5	17	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Cascades	Capt. H. D. Wallen, 4th inf.	4th infantry	1	3	..	..	..	3	35	9	5	5	54	......	2	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Vancouver	Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 3d art.	3d artillery	4	9	1	1	..	11	182	42	15	14	253	3	6	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Dalles, Oregon	Bvt. Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th inf.	1st drags., and 4th & 9th inf.	2	7	..	..	..	7	93	20	13	4	131	1	24	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Yamhill	Capt. D. A. Russell, 4th inf.	4th infantry	1	3	..	..	..	3	43	13	4	4	64	......	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Haskins	Capt. C. C. Augur, 4th inf.	..... do.	2	5	..	..	..	5	74	9	9	5	97	2	23	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Umpqua	2d Lt. W. D. Hardin, 3d art.	3d artillery	1	2	..	..	..	2	41	6	2	5	54	......	1	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ter-Wan, Cal.	1st Lt. Geo. Crook, 4th inf.	4th infantry	1	3	..	..	..	3	47	4	1	1	53	.....	1	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gaston	Capt. E. Underwood, 4th inf.	......do.	1	1	..	..	..	1	47	11	..	4	62	2	4	....	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Crook	Capt. John Adams, 1st drags.	1st drags. and 6th inf.	2	3	..	..	..	3	64	28	5	5	102	......	5	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Humboldt	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 6th inf.	6th infantry	1	3		..	..	3	37	8	6	...	51	3	......	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bragg	2d Lt. Edw'd Dillon, 6th inf.	......do.	1	2	..	..	..	2	33	10	14	5	62	......	19	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Churchill	Capt. T. Hendrickson, 6th inf.	1st drags. and 6th inf.	3	6	..	..	1	7	111	38	6	19	174	1	7	......	......	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Benicia Barracks	Col. W. Sewell, 6th inf.	6th inf. and recruits.	2	6				6	116	12	17	9	154	2																					
Alcatraz Island	Capt. J. Stewart, 3d art.	3d art. and detachments.	1	3				3	102	14	12	10	148		3																				
Presidio, San Francisco.	Lt. Col. C. S. Merchant, 3d art.	3d artillery	1	7				7	67	15	6	5	93	1	22																				
Fort Mojave, N. M.	Bvt. Maj. G. O. Haller, 4th inf.	4th and 6th inf.	2	5				5	95	18	12	5	130																						
Fort Tejon, Cal.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, 1st drags.	1st dragoons	2	5	1			6	99	19	14	2	134	2	30																				
New San Diego	Bvt. Maj. L. A. Armistead, 6th inf.	6th infantry	1	4				4	39	14	4	9	66		1																				
Fort Yuma	Maj. A. Cady, 6th inf.	4th and 6th inf.	2	5		1		6	78	18	11	15	122		2																				
Fort at Fort Point	Bvt. Maj. Wm. Austin, 3d art.	3d artillery	2	3				3	108	10	13	10	141		1																				
Dragon Bridge, Honey Lake Valley.	2d Lt. E. R. Warner, 3d art.	Detachment 3d artillery.	..	1				1	19				19																						
Total			47	132	4	3	1	140	2366	464	196	176	3042	25	218																				

Return of the Department of the Pacific—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
	Department	staff.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Fort Colville, W. T..	Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, 9th inf..	9th infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	333	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	..	....	....	..
Camp Pickett.....	Capt. G. E. Pickett, 9th inf.	..... do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Townshend....	Capt. L. C. Hunt, 4th inf	4th infantry....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	69	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Steilacoom	Lt. Col. Silas Casey, 9th inf....	9th infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Chehalis	Capt. M. Maloney, 4th inf.....	4th infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	52	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Walla-Walla ..	Maj. E. Steen, 1st drags.....	1st drags. and 9th inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	377	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	..	..	...	...	..	....	....	..
Fort Cascades	Capt. H. D. Wallen, 4th inf. ...	4th infantry....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Vancouver	Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 3d art.....	3d artillery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	273	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Dalles, Oregon.	Bvt. Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th inf.	1st drags., and 4th & 9th inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	163	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Yamhill	Capt. D. A. Russell, 4th inf.....	4th infantry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..
Fort Haskins	Capt. C. C. Augur, 4th inf.....	..... do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	127	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Umpqua.....	2d Lt. W. D. Hardin, 3d art.....	3d artillery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	57	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Ter-Wan, Cal..	1st Lt. Geo. Crook, 4th inf.....	4th infantry....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Gaston.....	Capt. E. Underwood, 4th inf...	..... do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Crook	Capt. John Adams, 1st drags.....	1st drags. and 6th inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Humboldt.....	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 6th inf.	6th infantry....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	57	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Fort Bragg.....	2d Lt. Edward Dillon, 6th inf....	.....do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..

Fort Churchill	Capt. T. Hendrickson, 6th inf.	1st drags. and 6th inf.									181	189																		
Benicia Barracks	Col. W. Sewell, 6th inf.	6th inf. and recruits.									154	162																		
Alcatraz Island	Capt. J. Stewart, 3d art.	3d art and detachments.									151	154																		
Presidio, San Francisco.	Lt. Col. C. S. Merchant, 3d art.	3d artillery									115	123																		
Fort Mojave, N. M.	Bvt. Maj. G. O. Haller, 4th inf.	4th and 6th inf									130	135																		
Fort Tejon, Cal.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, 1st drags.	1st dragoons									164	172																		
New San Diego	Bvt. Maj. L. A. Armistead, 6th inf.	6th infantry									67	71																		
Fort Yuma	Maj. A. Cady, 6th inf.	4th and 6th inf.									124	130																		
Fort at Fort Point	Bvt. Maj. Wm. Austin, 3d art.	3d artillery									142	145																		
Dragon Bridge, Honey Lake Valley.	2d Lt. E R. Warner, 3d art.	Detachment 3d artillery.									19	20																		
Total											3261	3426																		

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of New Mexico, commanded by Colonel W. W. Loring, Mounted Rifles.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	PRESENT. Commiss'd officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	ABSENT. Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
		Department staff	..	10	..	..	..	10	....	....	....	....	......	1	......	......	......
Fort Garland, N. M.	Bt. Lt Col. E. R. S. Canby, 10th infantry.	10th infantry	2	4	..	1	..	5	66	30	4	3	103	1	8	......	......
Fort Union	Capt. T. Duncan, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	4	7	..	1	..	8	143	10	14	11	178	6	48	......	.....
Fort Marcy	Capt. J. A. Whitall, 5th inf.	5th infantry	1	2	1	..	..	3	65	4	7	5	81	......	2	......	......
Fort Fauntleroy....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Wm. Chapman, 5th infantry.	..... do	6	7	1	1	..	9	353	42	29	7	431	......	10	......	......
Albuquerque........	Bvt. Major N. B. Rossell, 5th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	2	3	..	..	..	3	79	20	9	2	110	2	21	......	......
Fort Craig	Capt. R. M. Morris, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	3	4	1	..	..	5	109	23	12	8	152	2	25	......	......
Fort Staunton	Lt. Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	4	9	1	..	..	10	188	22	11	10	231	1	18	......	......
Fort McLane......	Maj. Isaac Lynde, 7th inf.	7th infantry	4	9	..	..	..	9	214	44	19	5	282	2	19	......	.....
Fort Breckinridge...	First Lieut J. N. Moore, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons......	2	3	..	..	..	3	74	30	14	9	127	......	14	......	......
Fort Fillmore.......	Capt. G. R. Paul, 7th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	4	7	..	..	..	7	178	29	29	6	242	2	21	......	.....
Fort Buchanan	First Lt. G. Chapin, 7th inf.	7th infantry......	2	3	2	..	..	5	63	34	5	3	105	......	44	.....	.....
Fernando de Taos...	Major H. H. Sibley, 1st dragoons.	Dragoons	2	4	..	..	..	4	88	22	10	5	125	......	3	......	......
Total.........			3o	72	5	4	..	81	1620	310	163	74	2,167	17	233	......	......

Posts.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant General's departm't.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical Engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
Department staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Garland, N. M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Union	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Marcy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Fauntleroy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albuquerque	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Craig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Staunton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort McLane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Breckinridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Fillmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Buchanan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fernando de Taos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of New Mexico—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.															ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.											MEMORANDA.													
			Enlisted men.															Gain.				Loss.																				
			Non-commissioned staff of regts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	No. of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Horses. Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Pieces of artillery. Field.	Pieces of artillery. Mountain.	No. of blank returns on hand.
Fort Garland	Bt. Lt. Col. E. R. S. Canby, 10th infantry.	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		10th infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	117	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Union	Capt. T. Duncan, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Marcy	Capt. J. A. Whitall, 5th inf.	5th infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Fauntleroy	Bvt. Lt. Col. Wm. Chapman, 5th infantry.	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	450	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Albuquerque	Bvt. Major N. B. Rossell, 5th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	136	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Craig	Capt R. M. Morris, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	184	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Staunton	Lt. Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles.	Mounted rifles and 5th infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort McLane	Maj. Isaac Lynde, 7th inf.	7th infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	312	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Breckinridge	First Lieut. J. N. Moore, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Fillmore	Capt. G. R. Paul, 7th infantry.	Mounted rifles and 7th infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	272	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Buchanan	First Lt. G. Chapin, 7th inf.	7th infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fernando de Taos	Major H. H. Sibley, 1st dragoons.	1st dragoons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	132	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,498	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of the West.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	PRESENT. Commiss'd officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	ABSENT. Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
		Department staff...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Abercrombie, Minn..	Major H. Day, 2d inf...	2d infantry.........	3	5	..	..	..	5	184	20	8	8	220	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Randall, Nebraska...	Capt. J. A. Brown, 4th artillery.	4th artillery.........	2	4	1	..	..	5	76	20	5	4	105	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Laramie, Nebraska...	1st Lt. J. McNab, 10th infantry.	2d dragoons & 10th infantry.	4	6	..	..	..	6	147	25	6	1	179	2	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Kearney, Nebraska...	1st Lt. H. B. Livingston, 2d dragoons.	2d dragoons.... ...	1	2	..	..	..	2	46	11	4	4	65	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan...	Lt. Col. D. B. Sacket, 2d cavalry.	1st cav., 2d drag'ns, 1st & 2d infantry.	15	21	2	1	..	24	860	75	44	43	1,022	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Riley, Kansas.......	Bvt. Major H. W. Wessels, 2d infantry.	2d infantry.........	1	2	..	..	..	2	48	17	5	4	74	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo...	Major N. C. Macrae, 3d infantry.	Recruits...........	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	7	4	1	22	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Larned, Kansas.....	Capt. J. Hayden, 2d inf..	2d infantry.........	1	2	1	..	..	3	44	17	3	2	66	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Wise, Kansas.......	Lt. Col. J. Sedgwick, 2d cavalry.	1st cavalry & 10th infantry.	6	8	2	1	..	11	308	45	14	16	383	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Louis, Mo...........	Capt. J. Totten, 2d art..	2d artillery and recruits.	1	2	..	..	..	2	182	3	7	10	202	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo...	Brig. Gen. N. Lyon, vols	2d infantry.........	1	2	..	..	..	2	58	1	6	7	72	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total............	....	35	55	6	2	..	63	1,963	291	106	100	2,410	14	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of the West—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.											ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.						MEMORANDA.									
			Enlisted men.																			Horses.		Pieces of artillery.					
			Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	No. of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	No. of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Abercrombie, Minn.	Major H. Day, 2d inf.	2d infantry	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	228	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Randall, Nebraska.	Capt. J. A. Brown, 4th artillery.	4th artillery	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	112	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Laramie, Nebraska.	1st Lieut J. McNab, 10th infantry.	2d dragoons and 10th infantry.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	238	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Kearney, Nebraska.	1st Lieut. H. B. Livingston, 2d dragoons.	2d dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Lt Col. D. B. Sacket, 2d cavalry.	1st cav., 2d dragoons, 1st and 2d infantry.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	1,096	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Riley, Kansas	Bvt. Major H W. Wessels, 2d infantry.	2d infantry	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	80	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Major N. C. Macrae, 3d infantry.	Recruits	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	58	59	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..
Ft. Larned, Kansas	Capt. J. Hayden, 2d inf.	2d infantry	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	71	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
Ft. Wise, Kansas	Lt Col. J. Sedgwick, 2d cavalry.	1st cavalry and 10th infantry.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	404	417	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
St. Louis, Mo	Capt. J. Totten, 2d art.	2d artillery and recruits.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	207	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.	Brig.Gen. N. Lyon, vols.	2d infantry	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,578	2,655	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of Florida, commanded by Colonel Harvey Brown, Second Artillery.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	PRESENT.										ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.																	
				Commis'ned officers.					Enlisted men.					Within the department.		Without the department.		Commissioned officers.																	
				For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
		Department staff.....	.	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Key West, Fla.....	Bvt. Maj. W. H. French, 1st artillery.	1st artillery and 1st infantry.	4	9	2	..	..	11	180	23	16	31	250	1	9	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Jefferson, Fla...	Bvt. Maj. L. A. Arnold, 2d artillery.	1st and 2d artillery.....	3	10	..	..	..	10	150	15	25	6	196	3	33	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Pickens, Fla...	Col. Harvey Brown, 5th artillery.	Co. A, engs., 1st and 2d art., and 3d inf.	9	29	..	..	..	29	752	34	73	9	868	3	10	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total...	16	48	2	..	..	50	1,082	72	114	46	1,314	7	62	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of Florida, &c.—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrisons.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of regiments.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	...	....	....	....
Key West, Fla	Bvt. Maj. W. H. French, 1st artillery.	1st artillery and 1st infantry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	301	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Jefferson, Fla..	Bvt. Maj. L. A. Arnold, 2d artillery.	1st and 2d artillery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	242	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....
Fort Pickens, Fla...	Col. Harvey Brown, 5th artillery.	Co. A., engs., 1st and 2d art., and 3d inf.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	878	910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,396	1,453	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Return of the Department of the East, commanded by Brevet Major General John E. Wool.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	Number of companies.	PRESENT. Commiss'd officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	PRESENT. Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
		Department staff...	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Point, N. Y.....	Col. A. H. Bowman, engineers.	Detachments	..	22	..	..	..	22	51	60	3	2	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Schuyler, N. Y...	Second Lieut. Wm. C. Payne, engs.	Detachments.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	....	...	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Columbus, N. Y.,	Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, 10th infantry.	Recruits.....	..	10	..	..	..	10	393	....	....	....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hamilton, N. Y...	First Lieut. J. H. Gilman, 1st artillery.	1st artillery.....	1	3	..	..	..	3	34	....	2	8	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp near Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Capt. G. Granger, 1st infantry.	1st and 8th infantry.	4	3	..	..	..	3	167	2	7	....	176	.....	8	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	5	39	..	..	..	39	653	62	12	10	737	.....	8	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the Department of the East—Continued.

Posts.	Commanding officer.	Garrison.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Enlisted men. Non-commissioned staff of reg'ts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last monthly return.	ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN. Gain. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Loss. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	MEMORANDA. Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Pieces of artillery. Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
		Department staff...																											
West Point, N. Y.....	Col. A. H. Bowman, engineers.	Detachments.....									116	138																	
Fort Schuyler, N. Y...	Second Lieut. Wm. C. Payne, engrs.	Detachments.....									8	9																	
Fort Columbus, N. Y..	Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith, 10th infantry.	Recruits.....									393	403																	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y..	First Lieut. J. H. Gilman, 1st artillery.	1st artillery.....									44	47																	
Camp near Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Capt. G. Granger, 1st infantry.	1st and 8th infantry.									184	187																	
		Total.....									745	784																	

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

Return of the Department of Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Patterson, for the month of June, 1861.

	Number of companies.	PRESENT. Commissioned officers. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or suspension.	Total.	Enlisted men. For duty.	On extra or daily duty.	Sick.	In arrest or confinement.	Total.	ABSENT. Within the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Without the department. Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers. General officers.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant general's department.	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster's department.	Subsistence department.	Medical department.	Pay department.	Engineers.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance.	Military storekeepers.	Regimental field officers.	Regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.
Department staff	....	16	....	....	....	16	6	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	....	..	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	....	16
Staff of 1st division—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gadwalader commanding	....	4	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	4
1st. U. S. artillery	2	3	....	....	....	3	147	....	10	2	159	.....	.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Company F, 4th U. S. artillery	1	4	....	....	....	4	104	....	....	....	104	1	6	1	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Staff of 1st brigade—Col. George H. Thomas commanding, (staff included in 2d cavalry.)																																
4 companies 2d U. S. cavalry	4	9	....	....	....	9	229	36	8	5	278	4	38	10	10	.	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	5	5	10
Philadelphia city troop	1	2	....	....	....	2	78	1	1	....	80	.....	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	2	3
6th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	34	..	....	1	35	706	2	16	...	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	18	35
21st .....do..... do	10	36	....	....	....	36	710	3	20	1	734	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	19	36
23d .....do.....do	10	34	1	1	...	36	659	10	42	5	716	1	10	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 3d brigade—Brig. Gen. Williams commanding	....	4	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4
7th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	28	....	....	...	28	683	....	20	....	703	2	5	... ..	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	....	....	....
8th .....do .....do	10	27	1	1	...	29	582	9	25	2	618	1	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	18	33
10th .....do .....do	10	29	...	1	....	30	672	4	23	...	699	.....	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
20th .....do..... do	10	33	....	2	....	35	688	12	28	....	728	.....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 4th brigade - Col. Longnecker commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																																
9th regiment Penn. volunteers	10	29	4	1	1	35	720	....	8	2	730	.....	4	.....	.....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
13th .....do.....do	10	34	1	1	....	36	640	1	15	....	656	1	41	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37

16th .....do .....do.....	10	30	....	....	..	30	577	5	15	7	634	.....	22	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 2d division—Maj. Gen. Keim commanding	....	3	....	...	....	3	.....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Wynkoop commanding	...	3	...	....	...	3	.....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3
1st. regiment Penn. volunteers...	10	36	....	...	....	36	672	22	37	..	730	1	10	.....	2	..	....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	20	37
2d .....do.....do.....	10	35	....	....	....	35	651	2	27	3	683	2	40	.....	5	....	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
3d .....do.....do.....	10	34	....	2	....	36	653	15	51	1	720	1	.....	.....	15	....	....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
Staff of 5th brigade—Brig. General Negley commanding	....	3	..	....	...	3	.....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	3
14th regiment Penn. volunteers..	10	33	....	...	...	33	740	....	....	....	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	20	33
15th .....do.....do.....	10	33	....	...	....	33	740	....	...	...	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	10	20	33
24th ..... do..... do.....	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	....	....	..	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	10	20	33
Staff of 6th brigade—Col. Abercombie commanding, (staff included in the regiments)	....	1	...	....	....	1	.....	..	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
1st Wisconsin reg't volunteers...	10	39	....	...	....	39	715	...	38	....	753	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	21	38
4th Connecticut reg't....do	10	36	...	1	....	37	847	33	85	3	974	.....	1	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
11th Penn. reg't.....do.....	10	33	3	1	....	37	652	...	62	3	720	.....	14	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
*12th regiment Penn. volunteers†	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	...	....	....	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
*1st regiment Delaware volunteers‡..	10	33	....	....	....	33	740	...	...	...	740	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	20	37
11th Indiana regiment at Cumberland; no report ever received.																															
Independent rangers	1	3	....		....	3	74	....	....	....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....	219	747	10	11	2	771	15,865	155	531	34	15,923	15	214	15	47	6	9	1	4	..	4	.	3	..	2	2	..	..	64	70	212	413	783

* Not heard from, considered as hypothecated. † On Northern Central railroad. ‡ On Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Return of the Department of Pennsylvania—Continued.

	PRESENT AND ABSENT.											ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.						MEMORANDA.									
	Enlisted men.											Gain.			Loss.								Horses.		Pieces of artillery.			
	Non-commissioned staff of reg'ts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last montly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
Department staff	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	5	6	22	.....	..	..	....	....	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Staff of 1st division—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cadwalader commanding	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st U. S. artillery	....	..	....	8	5	4	3	147	167	173	118	...	57	57	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Company F, 4th U. S. artillery	....	....	....	4	4	2	....	98	110	115	48	4	65	69	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	110	....	....	6	....	26
Staff of 1st brigade—Col. George H. Thomas commanding, (staff included in 2d cavalry.)																											
4 companies 2d U. S. cavalry	....	....	....	9	13	8	4	278	326	343	344	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	433	16	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia city troop	...	....	....	4	4	2	....	76	85	88	88	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	80	5	....	....	....	....
6th regiment Penn. volunteers	4	..	....	40	40	15	....	625	724	759	792	....	....	....	2	31	33	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....
21st.....do.....do	4	....	....	38	37	19	....	614	736	773	781	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
23d .....do.....do	4	...	...	38	36	12	....	635	726	763	777	....	....	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Williams commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7th regiment Penn. volunteers	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	.....	708	742	.....	....	....	....	....	26	26	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8th .....do.....do	4	...	...	37	40	16	....	.....	720	753	.....	...	....	..	....	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
10th .....do.....do	4	....	....	40	40	16	.	.....	602	701	746	..	....	....	....	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	..	....	....	....
20th .....do.....do	4	....	...	40	40	20	....	628	732	767	779	..	...	....	....	12	12	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 4th brigade—Col. Longnecker commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																											

9th regiment Penn. volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	633	736	771	778	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
13th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	39	49	13	....	593	700	737	773	....	....	....	1	41	42	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
16th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	16	....	614	710	748	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d division—Maj. Gen. Keim commading	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Wynkoop commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st regiment Penn. volunteers...	1	....	.. ..	40	30	16	....	655	742	779	.....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2d .....do... .....do.....	4	....	....	38	40	20	....	626	728	765	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3d .....do..... do.....	4	....	....	40	39	34	....	618	735	772	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 5th brigade—Brig. General Negley commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14th regiment Penn. volunteers..	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15th .....do.....do.....	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24th .....do.....do.....	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 6th brigade—Col. Abercrombie commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																												
1st Wisconsin reg't volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	17	....	652	753	788	789	....	5	5	2	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4th Connecticut reg't....do.....	4	....	....	50	80	....	..	844	977	1,114	.....	....	40	40	....	37	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Penn. reg't .....do.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	734	738	775	.....	....	....	....	1	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*12th regiment Penn. volunteers† ...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	640	740	770	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*1st regiment Delaware volunteers‡..	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	640	740	770	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Indiana regiment at Cumberland; no report ever received.																												
Independent rangers	..	....	...	4	4	2	..	64	72	77	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	71	....	....	800	812	352	7	12,335	16,233	17,188	6,813	4	168	172	9	267	276	1	....	....	....	....	643	21	....	6	...	31

* Not heard from, considered as hypothecated. † On Northern Central railroad. ‡ On Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June* 28, 1861.

R. PATTERSON, *Major General, Commanding the Department.*

F. J. PORTER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, commanded by Brig. Gen. Jos. K. Mansfield, United States army, June 27, 1861.

Regiments.	PRESENT. For duty. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Detached service. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	With leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Without leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
WASHINGTON CITY.																																								
Regular troops.																																								
Department staff	14	42	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	.....	56	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Battalion 3d U. S. infantry, B, D, G, H, and K	1	9	4	35	9	270	..	..	..	....	1	26	..	..	..	1	1	25	372	382	..	4	....	....	....	10	1	3	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	2
Battalion 2d U. S. infantry, E and K	1	6	4	15	4	132	..	..	1	....	2	12	..	..	..	....	..	4	173	181	2	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	4
Company "G," 8th infantry	....	2	..	5	2	65	..	..	..	....	....	6	..	..	..	....	..	..	78	80	..	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Company "I," 1st U. S. infantry	....	2	....	6	1	53	..	..	..	....	....	9	..	..	..	....	..	5	74	76	..	1	....	....	....	5	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Company "E," 3d U. S. artillery	....	2	....	7	2	96	2	..	..	....	....	3	..	..	..	....	..	..	110	112	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
United States Military Academy light battery	....	3	....	5	1	64	..	..	..	....	2	4	..	..	..	....	..	6	82	85	..	*2	....	....	....	*29	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Companies 2d U. S. cavalry, D and H	2	6	2	....	....	73	2	..	..	....	....	11	..	1	....	....	..	4	92	101	..	4	....	....	....	43	2	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																																								
Company "D," 1st artillery, and recruiting	....	4	1	6	3	62	1	..	..	....	....	5	..	..	....	....	..	9	87	91	..	1	....	....	....	4	..	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total of regular troops	18	76	11	79	22	815	5	..	1	....	5	76	..	1	....	1	1	53	1,068	1,164	2	15	....	....	....	94	3	5	....	....	..	..	2	..	....	....	..	..	..	6

* On detached service (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.														PRESENT AND ABSENT.			ALTERATIONS.								HORSES.				Remarks.
	Sick.						In arrest or confinement.						Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re enlisted.	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.																	
WASHINGTON CITY.																													
Regular troops.																													
Department staff	..	..	....	..	..	14	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	...	.....	56	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	Battalion 3d infantry. The battalion left the city June 6, 1861, and arrived again June 19, 1861.
Battalion 3d U. S. infantry, B, D, G, H, and K	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	26	34	398	416	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Battalion 2d U. S. infantry, E and K	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	6	10	179	191	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Company "G," 8th infantry	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	2	78	82	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Battalion 2d infantry. The battalion arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
Company "I," 1st U. S. infantry	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	5	6	79	82	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Company "E," 3d U. S. artillery	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	1	111	113	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	Company "G," 8th infantry. The company arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
United States Military Academy light battery	..	..	...	..	..	2	..	1	...	..	..	..	31	33	113	118	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	8	28	..	
Companies 2d U. S. cavalry, D and H	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	44	51	136	152	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7	54	..	
GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																													
Company "D," 1st artillery, and recruiting	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	6	9	93	100	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
Total of regular troops	1	..	....	..	..	16	..	1	....	..	..	1	119	146	1,187	1,310	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	15	82	..	

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT.																		ABSENT.									
	For duty.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.				Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Detached service.					With leave.				
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.			Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																												
Volunteer troops.																												
5th regiment New York State militia	10	31	14	79	15	536	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	668	709	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	4	2	....	..	3
8th regiment New York State militia	6	29	29	128	20	797	..	1	..	....	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	....	997	1,035	....	1	1	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	....
12th regiment New York State militia	13	33	26	92	22	768	..	..	..	....	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	8	954	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	....	..	..	11
12th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	17	567	..	..	..	....	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	....	798	765	..	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
19th regiment New York State militia	7	30	4	73	20	535	..	..	..	....	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	6	687	724	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
18th regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	69	19	621	..	..	..	....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	755	792	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	15
14th regiment New York State militia	13	24	25	59	14	625	..	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	755	792	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	2	..	..	8
14th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	18	518	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	672	708	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
17th regiment New York volunteers	8	27	7	69	19	630	..	..	..	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	753	789	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
21st regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	74	20	595	..	..	..	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	730	767	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
26th regiment New York volunteers	8	30	18	80	20	592	..	..	..	....	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	....	720	758	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
29th regiment New York volunteers	5	26	3	80	15	619	..	1	..	....	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	732	764	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
37th regiment New York volunteers	8	23	6	65	20	517	..	..	..	....	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	....	667	707	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
38th regiment New York volunteers	6	26	3	74	20	568	..	..	..	....	..	56	..	1	....	..	2	5	748	782	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
71st regiment New York State militia	9	23	25	68	16	636	..	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	773	805	2	2	....	6	....	92	..	..	..	5	..	..	15
79th regiment New York State militia	6	29	22	73	17	743	..	..	..	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	880	915	....	1	....	4	....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1st regiment (New York) Garibaldi Guards	7	32	....	132	22	646	..	..	..	....	....	54	..	..	..	..	..	20	874	913	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9th regiment New York State militia	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	..	..	....	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	*11	*28	*4	56	16	684	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
District of Columbia volunteers	3	53	4	127	14	972	..	..	..	....	....	76	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,207	1,265	*5	*42	*2	*76	*5	*714	..	..	..	..	..	..	97

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.																		Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.		ALTERATIONS.						HORSES.			Remarks.
	Without leave.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.								Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.															
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																																
Volunteer troops.																																
5th regiment New York State militia..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	39	701	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Returned from department northeastern Virginia, June 4, 1861.
8th regiment New York State militia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1,000	1,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 24, 1861.
12th regiment New York State militia.	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	978	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city April 28, 1861.
12th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	739	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 30, 1861.
19th regiment New York State militia.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	699	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 7, 1861.
18th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	773	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
14th regiment New York State militia.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	775	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	72	743	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
17th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	..	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	41	792	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 23, 1861.
21st regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	735	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 19, 1861.
26th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	734	772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 22, 1861.
29th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	740	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
37th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	84	746	784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 24, 1861.
38th regiment New York volunteers..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	752	789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
71st regiment New York State militia.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	138	906	943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city.
79th regiment New York State militia.	2	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	42	919	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 4, 1861.
1st reg't (New York) Garibaldi Guards.	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	907	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city May 31, 1861.
9th regiment New York State militia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*760	*799	760	799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District of Columbia volunteers	..	..	..	2	..	50	..	1	1	..	..	31	..	..	..	1	..	13	994	1,042	2,201	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* On detached service (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT.																ABSENT.									
	For duty.						Sick.						In arrest or confinement.							Detached service.					With leave.		
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																														
Volunteer troops.																														
5th regiment New York State militia	10	31	14	79	15	536	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	668	709	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	4	2	..	..	3
8th regiment New York State militia	6	29	29	128	20	797	..	1	..	....	....	..	23	..	..	....	..	....	997	1,033	....	1	1	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	....
12th regiment New York State militia	13	33	26	92	22	768	..	..	..	....	....	..	37	..	..	....	..	8	954	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	....	..	..	11
12th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	17	567	..	..	..	....	2	..	58	..	..	....	..	....	728	765	..	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
19th regiment New York State militia	7	30	4	73	20	535	..	..	..	....	....	..	42	..	..	..	..	6	687	724	....	..	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....
18th regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	69	19	621	..	..	..	....	2	..	33	..	..	....	..	1	755	792	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	1	....	..	..	15
14th regiment New York State militia	13	24	25	59	14	625	..	..	..	....	1	1	26	..	..	....	..	4	755	792	....	1	1	....	....	1	..	1	....	2	..	8
14th regiment New York volunteers	7	29	4	76	18	518	..	..	..	....	1	..	52	..	..	....	..	3	672	708	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	7
17th regiment New York volunteers	8	27	7	69	19	630	..	..	..	....	3	..	25	..	..	....	..	.....	753	789	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....
21st regiment New York volunteers	8	29	4	74	20	595	..	..	..	....	2	1	32	..	..	....	..	2	730	767	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
26th regiment New York volunteers	8	30	18	80	20	592	..	..	..	....	....	..	10	..	..	....	..	....	720	758	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....
29th regiment New York volunteers	5	26	3	80	15	619	..	1	..	....	1	..	9	..	..	....	..	5	732	764	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	..	..	....
37th regiment New York volunteers	8	23	6	65	20	517	..	..	..	....	14	..	45	..	..	....	..	....	667	70	....	..	....	....	....	.....	..	5	....	..	..	....
38th regiment New York volunteers	6	26	3	74	20	568	..	..	..	....	2	..	56	..	1	....	2	5	748	782	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	..	..	....
71st regiment New York State militia	9	23	25	68	16	636	..	..	..	....	1	..	27	..	..	....	..	....	775	805	2	2	....	6	....	92	..	1	....	5	..	15
79th regiment New York State militia	6	29	22	73	17	743	..	..	..	....	3	..	21	..	..	....	..	1	880	915	....	1	....	4	....	20	..	..	....	..	..	....
1st regiment (New York) Garibaldi Guards	7	32	....	132	22	646	..	..	..	....	....	..	54	..	..	....	..	20	874	913	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	1
9th regiment New York State militia	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	....	....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	....	.....	.....	*11	*28	*4	56	16	684	..	..	....	..	..	....
District of Columbia volunteers	3	53	4	127	14	972	..	..	..	....	....	..	76	..	..	....	..	8	1,207	1,265	*5	*42	*2	*76	*5	*714	..	..	....	..	..	97

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT. Without leave. Field and staff officers	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	ALTERATIONS. Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped	Re-enlisted	Joined.	HORSES. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	Remarks.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																																			
Volunteer troops.																																			
1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.																			*764	738	704	738													
25th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.				1		3													10	14	738	778													
26th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.						11						2							15	15	985	1,024													Arrived in the city June 18, 1861.
27th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.						7													7	7	1,004	1,042													Do. do.
1st regiment Rhode Island detached militia.						2						2							18	21	1,174	1,229													Left city, as per Special Orders No. 99, Headqrs. army, June 10, '61, and returned again June 19, '61.
2d regiment Rhode Island volunteers.				1															3	3	965	1,006													Arrived in the city June 21, 1861.
1st Regiment New Hampshire vols...						4						6							*643	*678	643	678													
2d regiment New Hampshire vols....						6				1	1	22							16	16	1,093	1,129													Arrived in the city June 23, 1861.
1st regiment Maine volunteers						3				1		10							41	42	738	773													Arrived in the city June 4, 1861.
2d regiment Maine volunteers						1				2		7							15	16	729	747													Arrived in the city June 1, 1861.
3d regiment Maine volunteers						2						5							16	17	913	979													Arrived in the city June 8, 1861.
4th regiment Maine volunteers						2						5							19	19	979	1,015													Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
2d regiment Michigan volunteers.....						2				5									48	49	1,003	1,039													Arrived in the city June 10, 1861.
3d regiment Michigan volunteers				1		2													5	6	1,022	1,062													Arrived in the city June 16, 1861.
2d regiment Wisconsin volunteers ...										2		3							12	12	1,009	1,047													Arrived in the city June 24, 1861.
1st regiment Massachusetts volunt's..				2		5																													Arrived in the city June 17, 1861.

* On detached service, (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers,) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT. For duty. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Detached service. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	With leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																																
Volunteer troops.																																
1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	..	....	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	*6	*28	*4	*77	*18	*605	..	..	..	..	..	....
25th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	6	30	21	80	9	590	..	..	..	1	1	1	22	..	..	....	..	..	4	728	764	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	1	..	4
26th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	8	30	6	121	18	762	..	1	3	4	..	52	..	..	....	..	..	3	970	1,009	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	2
27th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers	8	30	30	130	20	771	..	..	....	....	..	46	..	..	....	..	..	....	997	1,035	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....
1st regiment Rhode Island detached militia	12	40	28	92	19	936	..	..	....	4	..	22	..	..	....	..	..	5	1,156	1,208	....	....	..	....	....	2	..	1	....	1	..	4
2d regiment Rhode Island volunteers	8	33	23	149	20	762	..	..	....	....	..	5	..	..	....	..	..	3	962	1,003	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	2
1st regiment New Hampshire volunteers	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	..	....	....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	*9	*26	*24	*73	*20	*526	..	..	....	..	..	....
2d regiment New Hampshire volunteers	8	28	...	.....	18	1,014	..	..	..	...	..	45	..	..	....	..	..	....	1,077	1,113	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	6
1st regiment Maine volunteers	5	27	..	76	14	522	..	2	....	5	2	78	..	..	....	..	..	....	697	731	..	..	....	1	1	6	..	1	....	..	..	3
2d regiment Maine volunteers	7	27	4	70	9	532	..	3	....	4	1	70	..	..	....	1	..	3	694	731	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	..	....	..	..	1
3d regiment Maine volunteers	7	27	2	122	14	672	..	2	....	4	1	53	..	..	....	..	..	7	894	935	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
4th regiment Maine volunteers	7	27	18	114	18	727	..	1	....	4	1	42	..	..	....	..	..	3	927	962	....	1	....	....	....	15	..	..	....	..	..	1
2d regiment Michigan volunteers	8	27	5	116	18	718	..	..	....	10	..	70	..	1	...	2	..	21	960	996	....	....	....	2	....	10	..	..	....	..	..	....
3d regiment Michigan volunteers	8	27	21	110	17	717	..	..	....	10	3	75	..	..	....	..	..	2	955	990	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	1	..	6
2d regiment Wisconsin volunteers	9	29	27	129	17	828	..	1	....	....	..	16	..	..	....	..	..	....	1,017	1,056	....	....	....	1	....	.....	..	1	....	..	..	4
1st regiment Massachusetts volunteers	8	28	30	116	17	767	..	2	....	10	1	56	..	..	....	..	..	....	997	1,035	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c—Continued.

Regiments.	ABSENT.												Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.		ALTERATIONS.						HORSES.				Remarks.
	Without leave.				Sick.				In arrest or confinement.						Total.	Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped	Re-enlisted	Joined.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	
	Field and staff officers	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers	Field music.	Privates.											
AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.																													
Volunteer troops.																													
1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*764	738	704	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	738	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	15	985	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 18, 1861.
27th regiment Pennsylvania volunt's.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1,004	1,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
1st regiment Rhode Island detached militia.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	21	1,174	1,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Left city, as per Special Orders No. 99, Headqrs. army, June 10, '61, and returned again June 19, '61.
2d regiment Rhode Island volunteers.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	96	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 21, 1861.
1st Regiment New Hampshire vols...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*643	*678	6	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2d regiment New Hampshire vols....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	16	1,093	1,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 23, 1861.
1st regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	22	41	42	738	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 4, 1861.
2d regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	15	16	7 9	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 1, 1861.
3d regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	11	12	9.9	947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 8, 1861.
4th regiment Maine volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	943	979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 20, 1861.
2d regiment Michigan volunteers.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	19	979	1,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 10, 1861.
3d regiment Michigan volunteers	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	48	49	1,003	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 16, 1861.
2d regiment Wisconsin volunteers ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	6	1,022	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 24, 1861.
1st regiment Massachusetts volunt's..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	12	12	1,009	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arrived in the city June 17, 1861.

* On detached service, (expedition under command of Colonel C. P. Stone, District of Columbia volunteers,) since June 10, 1861.

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	PRESENT.																				ABSENT.													
	For duty.							Sick.							In arrest or confinement.						Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Detached service.						With leave.					
	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.		Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.		Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.			Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.
VOLUNTEER GARRISON OF FT. WASHINGTON.																																		
2 companies Pennsylvania volunteers.....	...	6	....	18	1	16	..	.	..	....	....	..	18	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	199	205	....	....	...	...	....	2	.	..	...	..	..	5
Total of volunteer troops.....	248	949	440	2,937	558	22,031	..	2	18	14	101	12	1,318	..	3	1	6	..	116		27,534	28,754	34	137	37	296	60	2,700	3	2	1	14	1	198
RECAPITULATIONS.																																		
Regular troops	18	76	11	79	22	815	5	.	1	....	5	.	76	..	1	...	1	1	5		1,068	1,164	2	15	..	...	....	94	3	5	...			2
Volunteer troops.....	248	949	440	2,937	558	22,031	..	2	18	14	101	12	1,318	..	3	1	6	..	116		27,534	28,754	34	137	37	296	60	2,706	3	2	1	14	1	198
Grand aggregate of department	266	1025	451	3,016	580	22,846	5	2	19	14	106	12	1,394	..	4	1	7	1	169		28,602	29,918	36	152	37	296	60	2,800	10	26	1	14	1	200

Return or consolidated morning report of troops serving in the Department of Washington, &c.—Continued.

Regiments.	Absent. Without leave. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Absent. Sick. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Absent. In arrest or confinement. Field and staff officers.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates of staff and band.	Non-commissioned officers.	Field music.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Present and absent. Total.	Present and absent. Aggregate.	Aggregate yesterday.	Alterations. Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred.	Dropped.	Re-enlisted.	Joined.	Horses. Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Detached.	Dropped.	Remarks.
VOLUNTEER GARRISON OF FORT WASHINGTON.																																			
2 companies Pennsylvania volunteers	..	1	....	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	7	8	206	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
Total of volunteers	..	3	....	9	..	270	1	3	2	20	1	224	..	..	...	1	.	49	3,890	4,096	31,424	32,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RECAPITULATIONS.																																			
Regular troops	..	..	....	.	..	6	1	.	...	..	..	16	..	1	....	..	..	1	119	146	1,187	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Volunteer troops	..	3	....	9	..	270	1	3	2	20	1	224	..	..	...	1	..	49	3,890	4,096	31,424	32,850	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand aggregate of department	.	3	....	9	..	276	2	3	2	20	1	240	..	1	...	1	..	50	4,009	4,242	32,611	34,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brig. General, commanding the Department.

THEO. TALBOT, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1861.

Return of the Department of Pennsylvania—Continued.

	PRESENT AND ABSENT.											ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MONTHLY RETURN.						MEMORANDA.									
	Enlisted men.											Gain.			Loss.								Horses.		Pieces of artillery.			
	Non-commissioned staff of reg'ts.	Ordnance sergeants.	Hospital stewards.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths.	Privates.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last montly return.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Number of recruits required.	Recruits received from general depot.	Recruits enlisted or re-enlisted in regiments.	Aggregate killed or missing in action.	Aggregate wounded in action.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Heavy.	Field.	Mountain.	Number of blank returns on hand.
Department staff.....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	5	6	22	.....	..	...	....	....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	....	..
Staff of 1st division—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cadwalader commanding	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st U. S. artillery	....	..	....	8	5	4	3	147	167	173	118	...	57	57	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Company F, 4th U. S. artillery ..	....	....	....	4	4	2	....	98	110	115	48	4	65	69	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	110	....	....	6	....	26
Staff of 1st brigade—Col. George H. Thomas commanding, (staff included in 2d cavalry.)																											
4 companies 2d U. S. cavalry....	....	....	....	9	13	8	4	278	326	343	344	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	433	16	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia city troop	...	....	....	4	4	2	....	76	85	88	88	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	80	5	....	....	....	....
6th regiment Penn. volunteers ..	4	..	....	40	40	15	....	625	724	759	792	....	....	....	2	31	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21st.....do.....do.....	4	....	....	38	37	19	....	614	736	773	781	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23d .....do.....do	4	....	....	38	36	12	....	635	726	763	777	....	....	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 3d brigade—Brig. Gen. Williams commanding.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7th regiment Penn. volunteers...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	708	742	.....	....	....	....	....	26	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	37	40	16	....	.....	720	753	.....	....	....	..	....	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	16	.	.....	602	701	746	..	....	....	....	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	..	....	....	....
20th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	628	732	767	779	...	...	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 4th brigade—Col. Longnecker commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																											

9th regiment Penn. volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	633	736	771	778	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
13th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	39	49	13	....	593	700	737	773	....	....	....	1	41	42	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
16th .....do.....do.....	4	....	....	40	40	16	....	614	710	748	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d division—Maj. Gen. Keim commanding.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	... .	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 2d brigade—Brig. Gen. Wynkoop commanding	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st regiment Penn. volunteers...	1	....	..	40	30	16	....	655	742	779	.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2d .....do... .....do.....	4	....	....	38	40	20	....	626	728	765	.....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3d .....do..... do.....	4	....	....	40	39	34	....	618	735	772	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 5th brigade—Brig. General Negley commanding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
14th regiment Penn. volunteers..	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	..	....	..	.....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15th .....do.....do.....	2	....	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24th .....do.....do.....	2	...	....	40	40	20	....	638	740	773	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Staff of 6th brigade—Col. Abercrombie commanding, (staff included in the regiments.)																												
1st Wisconsin reg't volunteers...	4	....	....	40	40	17	....	652	753	788	789	....	5	5	2	6	8	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4th Connecticut reg't....do.....	4	....	....	50	80	....	..	844	977	1,114	.....	....	40	40	....	37	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Penn. reg't .....do.....	4	....	....	....	...	....	....	734	738	775	.....	....	....	....	1	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
*12th regiment Penn. volunteers† ...	4	....	....	40	40	20	....	640	740	770	.....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*1st regiment Delaware volunteers‡..	4	....	....	40	40	28	....	640	740	770	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11th Indiana regiment at Cumberland; no report ever received.																												
Independent rangers	..	....	...	4	4	2	..	64	72	77	.....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	71	....	....	800	812	352	7	12,335	16,233	17,188	6,813	4	168	172	9	267	276	1	....	....	....	....	643	21	....	6	...	31

* Not heard from, considered as hypothecated. † On Northern Central railroad. ‡ On Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Hagerstown, Md., June* 28, 1861.

R. PATTERSON, *Major General, Commanding the Department.*

F. J. PORTER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

This officer, knowing that to sink the ships would be only a temporary deprivation to the insurgents, who would, when in full possession of the place, again have them afloat, ordered the torch to be applied to the sinking ships. Pursuant to instructions, he also destroyed, so far as he was able with his limited force, the public property in the yard before abandoning the place.

The Cumberland was towed down the river and passed, after some little delay, over the obstructions that had been sunk in the channel to prevent her removal.

This unfortunate calamity at Norfolk not only deprived the government of several vessels, but of a large amount of ordnance and stores which had there accumulated. In preventing the shipping and property from passing into the hands of the insurgents who had gathered in considerable force in that vicinity under General Talliaferro, Commodore Paulding, the officers and those under them, performed their duty, and carried out, so far as was in their power, the wishes of the government and the instructions of the department.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

The demonstration at Norfolk was but one of a series of measures that occurred at that juncture. Simultaneously with it, Baltimore appeared in insurrection, and by force and violence destroyed the railroad communication and cut off mail and telegraphic facilities between the seat of government and the States north. In this crisis it became necessary to act with promptness and vigor. There could be neither hesitation nor delay when the government and the country were imperilled, and the department took measures accordingly.

Believing that the emergency not only justified but absolutely required that all the public armed vessels should be forthwith completed and equipped for service, orders were given to that effect, and in addition thereto the commandants of the navy yards in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were directed to purchase or charter, arm, equip, and man steamers which upon examination might be found fit, or easily convertible into armed vessels suitable for the public service, in order to support the government and enforce the laws.

To carry into effect the proclamations whereby communication with the ports of the insurgent States was interdicted, and an embargo or blockade declared, it became necessary to concentrate almost all the naval force of the country upon the Atlantic coast, at and south of the Chesapeake bay and in the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive line of sea-board, embracing an extent of nearly three thousand miles, with its numerous harbors and inlets, was deemed too extensive for a single command, and the naval force to carry into effect the proclamation and execute the laws has consequently been arranged into two squadrons. The command of the first of them, the Atlantic squadron, has been confided to Flag-Officer Silas H. Stringham, and the second, or Gulf squadron, is under command of Flag-Officer William Mervine.

Before either of these gentlemen could appear on the station assigned him, Flag-Officer Pendergrast, in command of the home squadron, established non-intercourse, and gave notice to foreigners of an embargo or effective blockade, at Hampton Roads, on the 30th of April. It is due to this officer to say that he has rendered essential and active service not only before but after the arrival of his senior on that station.

Flag-Officer Stringham reached Hampton Roads with the Minnesota, his flag ship, on the 13th of May, and entered upon his duties with such force as the department in so brief a period was able to place at his disposal; and illegal commerce by the insurgents, in disregard of national laws, is almost entirely suppressed.

The Niagara, which arrived at Boston from Japan on the 24th of April, was immediately despatched to New York for necessary repairs, before proceeding off Charleston harbor, whither her energetic commander was directed and promptly repaired, to prevent illegal commerce from that port. In the meantime, information reached the department of large shipments of arms and munitions of war in Europe, destined for New Orleans and Mobile. Believing it of primary importance that this shipment should, if possible, be intercepted, and its landing prevented, Captain McKean was directed to proceed to the Gulf for that purpose; and the Harriet Lane was ordered to Charleston to take the place of the Niagara before that port.

Flag-Officer Mervine left Boston in the Mississippi in advance of his flag-ship the Colorado, and arrived in the Gulf on the 8th of June. Previous to his arrival an embargo or blockade of the Mississippi river, and some of the principal ports on the Gulf had been commenced, and has been since vigorously maintained and enforced.

As the Constitution declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another," and also that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States"—and as in several of the States the insurgents had, in utter disregard and violation of these express provisions of the Constitution and the laws, assumed to give a preference by unauthorized regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of certain States over the ports of other States, and had assumed, without consent of the Congress, to lay imposts or duties on imports and exports, and that, too, not for the use of the Treasury of the United States, but to deprive it of revenue, it became a duty of paramount necessity, acting under the express authority of the act of 1807 authorizing the use of the navy in "causing the laws to be executed," to suppress, by an armed naval force before the principal ports, these illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; to assert the supremacy of the Federal laws, and to prevent any preference, by commercial regulation, to the ports of any of the States.

In carrying into effect these principles, and in suppressing the attempts to evade and resist them, and in order to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, it became necessary to interdict com-

merce at those ports where duties could not be collected, the laws maintained and executed, and where the officers of the government were not tolerated or permitted to exercise their functions. In performing this domestic municipal duty, the property and interests of foreigners became to some extent involved in our home questions, and with a view of extending to them every comity that the circumstances would justify, the rules of blockade were adopted, and, as far as practicable, made applicable to the cases that occurred under this embargo or non-intercourse of the insurgent States. The commanders of the squadrons were directed to permit the vessels of foreigners to depart within fifteen days, as in cases of actual effective blockade, and their vessels were not to be seized unless they attempted, after having been once warned off, to enter an interdicted port in disregard of such warning.

The questions presented under this extraordinary conjuncture of affairs were novel, and, not having been in all their extent anticipated by our laws, some further penal legislation, especially in relation to the law of forfeiture, may be needed to meet the exigency and render the government more effective

STEAM GUNBOATS AND SLOOPS.

The necessity of an augmentation of our navy in order to meet the crisis, aid in suppressing insurrection, and assist in causing the laws to be executed at all the ports, was immediately felt, and a class of vessels different in some respects from any that were in the service, to act as sentinels on the coast, was required. On the spur of the moment transport steamers were secured; but, though made capable of sustaining a small armament, they were not such vessels as would perform continuous duty off the harbors in all weathers. They will, it is believed, answer a temporary purpose for the summer months, but a stronger and different description of vessel is necessary for the autumn and winter. The department, besides purchasing, has, therefore, contracted for the building of twenty-three gunboats, each of about five hundred tons burden; and has made preliminary arrangements for several larger and fleeter vessels, which shall not only aid in preventing illegal commerce, but be made particularly serviceable in suppressing depredations on that which is legal. Both of these classes are of sizes inferior to the sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress.

The department, in carrying the order of the last session into effect, directed the construction of two vessels at each of the four yards, making eight instead of seven to be built. In consequence of the great activity and heavy demands at all the yards to equip and prepare every available vessel for service, the construction of these sloops has been retarded, but is now being prosecuted with vigor, and we may expect they will be completed at the earliest possible period.

The authority for these purchases and contracts is to be found in the necessities and condition of the country and the times. The action

of the department may require the sanction of Congress to give it validity. If it shall be asserted that an error has been committed in thus providing for the wants of the service and the government, a much greater error would have been committed, it is believed, in the omission to have made such provision under the existing necessities.

VESSELS IN SERVICE.

Of the 69 vessels, carrying 1,346 guns, herein before mentioned as available for service on the 4th of March last, the sloop Levant has been given up as lost in the Pacific; the steamer Fulton was seized at Pensacola; and one frigate, two sloops, and one brig were burnt at Norfolk. These vessels carried 172 guns. The other vessels destroyed at Norfolk were considered worthless, and are not included in the list of available vessels.

These losses left at the disposal of the department 62 vessels, carrying 1,174 guns, all of which are now, or soon will be, in commission, with the exception of the—

Vermont, ship-of-the-line	84
Brandywine, frigate	50
Decatur, sloop, at San Francisco	16
John Hancock, steam tender, at San Francisco	3

There has been recently added to the navy, by purchase, 12 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each, and three sailing vessels. There have been chartered nine steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to 82 vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the department.

Purchases of sailing ships have been made for transporting coals to the steamers that are performing duty as sentinels before the principal harbors. It would be inexpedient and attended with much loss of time, as well as great additional expense, to compel the steamers when short of fuel to leave their stations and proceed to the nearest depot, distant in most cases several hundred miles, to obtain a supply. In the absence of any proper or suitable stations or buildings for storing coals, hulks have been provided, to be anchored at some convenient place for the use of the squadron.

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. Stringham, consists of 22 vessels, 296 guns, and 3,300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag-Officer William Mervine, consists of 21 vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men.

Additions have been made to each of the squadrons, of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The steamers Pawnee and Pocahontas, and the flotilla under the late

Commander Ward, with several steamboats in charge of naval officers, have been employed on the Potomac river, to prevent communication with that portion of Virginia which is in insurrection. Great service has been rendered by this armed force, which has been vigilant in intercepting supplies, and in protecting transports and supply-vessels in their passage up and down the Potomac.

The flotilla on the 27th ultimo met with a serious and sad loss in the death of its gallant commander, James H. Ward, who died at his post, while covering the retreat of his men from the assault of an overpowering number of rebel enemies. In the death of Commander Ward the navy has lost a brave officer, who has enriched it by military and scientific contributions, served it faithfully in varied spheres, and promised much for it in the future.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-Officer John B. Montgomery, consists of 6 vessels, 82 guns, and 1,000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of Flag-Officer G. J. Pendergrast, who has been temporarily on duty, with his flag-ship, the Cumberland, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 23d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam frigate Roanoke, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and in the West India islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil, and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 200 guns and 2,500 men.

RESIGNATION AND DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Since the 4th of March two hundred and fifty-nine officers of the navy have resigned their commissions or been dismissed from the service. This diminution of officers, at a time when the force was greatly enlarged, and when the whole naval armament of the country was put in requisition, has compelled the department to send many of our public vessels to sea without a full complement of officers. To some extent this deficiency has been supplied by gentlemen formerly connected with the navy, who had retired to civil pursuits in peaceable times, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, came promptly forward in the hour of their country's peril and made voluntary tender of their services to sustain the flag and the country. The department gladly availed itself of the tender thus patriotically made, and received these gentlemen into the service in the capacity of acting lieutenants. The alacrity with which they presented themselves for duty in any position the government might assign them, when others who had been the trusted and honored recipients of government favors were deserting the standard, was no less honorable to them than to the profession which they adorned and the country which they loved.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.

The authorized increase of enlistment and the immediate establishment of naval rendezvous at all the principal seaports, with an abbre-

viation of the term of enlistment, enabled the department to recruit a sufficient number of seamen to man the vessels added to the service with almost as much rapidity as they could be prepared, armed, and equipped. Only one or two ships have experienced any detention for want of a crew, and none beyond two or three days. At no period of our history has the naval force had so great and rapid an increase, and never have our seamen come forward with more alacrity and zeal to serve the country.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval School and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate Constitution, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connexion with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures rescued the frigate and government property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Captain Blake, contributed, in no small degree, to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to remove the institution elsewhere. Newport, Rhode Island, presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property, were removed thither. Although the numbers at the school are reduced by the resignation of nearly every student from the insurrectionary region, and a call of the elder classes to active professional duty, the younger classes that remain form a nucleus to re-establish and give vitality to the institution.

Some legislation will be necessary, not only in relation to what has been done, but with a view to the future continued success of the school, which has already accomplished so much towards the efficiency and elevation of the navy. By the existing law the appointment of students can be made only upon recommendation of the member of Congress from the district in which the applicant resides, and in case he omits to make selection of a suitable person there is no way provided to fill the vacancy. In consequence of this regulation the school has not its authorized number, for nearly one-third of the districts neglect or refuse to be represented at the academy, and there is no legal way of supplying this deficiency from other districts, although the applications are numerous.

Congress must provide for this deficit, and it is, moreover, worthy of consideration whether for a period, at least, the numbers in the school should not be increased, until a full complement of officers is supplied.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the ordnance branch of the service there has been great activity, and the works at the navy yard in this city have been in constant operation, day and night, to meet, as far as was possible, the extraordinary demands that have been made. When the late commandant of the Washington yard, on the 22d of April, declined further connexion with the government, and was dismissed the service, it was believed the true interest of the country would be promoted by placing the yard and foundry in charge of the efficient and capable officer whose reputation in connexion with ordnance is national. If his rank did not, according to usage, entitle him to the position, his merit did. To obviate difficulty, and place that branch of the service in proper working condition, I would recommend that there be appointed an officer, to be known as the Director of Ordnance, who shall, under the department, have the immediate supervision of the manufacture, description, and supply, of ordnance for the navy, in all its details.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory, for many years under the superintendence of an officer who had gained distinguished reputation in connexion with the institution, was abandoned by him in a very abrupt manner on the 20th of April. On receiving intelligence that he had, without previous intimation of his intention, deserted the post that had been confided to him, a gentlemen eminently adapted to the place, who had, moreover, been early identified with the Observatory, was at once placed in the position. It gives me pleasure to say that in many respects the change has been an improvement, while I trust that neither the country nor the cause of science will experience any detriment therefrom.

THE NAVY RATION.

A change or modification of the law regulating the navy ration seems necessary to meet the existing condition of things. Nearly the whole of the present naval strength of the country is employed on a particular service, which extends along the coast, an effective force being stationed at each of the principal harbors. It is important that the vessels should remain on duty at their stations as long as possible, to guard the coast and prevent illegal commerce. That they may do this satisfactorily, it is essential that the crews have frequent supplies of fresh provisions and other necessaries conducive to health. The department has already so far innovated as to send forward a cargo of fresh supplies, and it proposes to continue thus to supply the crews of the squadron until the insurrection is suppressed. Provisions and stores will in this manner be despatched with supplies of all kinds that may be required for the subsistence and health of the crews. Communication with each of the principal stations will be established by these

despatch boats, which will carry to and receive from the squadrons letters, convey recruits, bring home invalids, and while performing these services will also discharge coast guard duty.

ACTING PAYMASTERS.

The additional number of vessels employed called for additional paymasters beyond the number limited by law, and the department, under the existing necessity, appointed acting paymasters. Where this appointment has been necessary it has usually been connected with that of captain's clerk, who has been required to give bonds for the money and property entrusted to his hands, and his confidential relations with his commander have been such that it has been deemed a further security. I would recommend that there be an increase of the corps of paymasters, or perhaps it may be well to have a class of assistant paymasters at a less compensation and with less responsibility. The minor appointment may be made a preliminary step to the more important office of paymaster.

INCREASE OF SURGEONS.

An increase of the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons is also recommended, in conformity with the suggestions of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. A copy of his report is herewith transmitted. The deficiencies that at present exist will doubtless soon be filled, but the full complement allowed by the existing law is inadquate to the present requirements of the service.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

It became necessary to enlarge the marine corps in order that it should correspond in some degree with the general increase of other branches of the service. Under the authority of the act of Congress of 1819, two additions have been made to this corps, which now consists of 2,500 privates, but the officers, except the force composing the staff, remain the same in point of numbers as when the corps consisted of but 1,000 men. This number is altogether insufficient, and it is therefore recommended that there be an additional number created, and if the session is sufficiently prolonged, an entire reorganization of the corps may be expedient.

MASTERS AND MASTERS' MATES.

There has been, from necessity, a large number of acting masters and masters' mates appointed from the commercial marine to meet the wants of the service. These officers, generally of great experience and intelligence, and occupying the highest position in the merchant service, have voluntarily come forward and offered themselves for useful duty on board our public vessels, where they are contributing to the efficiency of the navy.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS OR FLOATING BATTERIES.

Much attention has been given within the last few years to the subject of floating batteries, or iron-clad steamers. Other governments, and particularly France and England, have made it a special object in connexion with naval improvements; and the ingenuity and inventive faculties of our own countrymen have also been stimulated by recent occurrences toward the construction of this class of vessels. The period is perhaps not one best adapted to heavy expenditures by way of experiment and the time and attention of some of those who are most competent to investigate and form correct conclusions on this subject are otherwise employed. I would, however, recommend the appointment of a proper and competent board to inquire into and report in regard to a measure so important; and it is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron-clad steamers, or floating batteries, to be constructed, with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

It is nearly twenty years since a gentleman of New Jersey, possessing wealth and talent, projected the construction of a floating battery, and the government aided the work by a liberal appropriation. The death of this gentleman a few years since interrupted the prosecution of this experiment, and application has been recently made by his surviving brother, the authorities of New Jersey, and others, for additional means to carry it forward to completion. The amount asked is of such magnitude as to require special investigation by a competent board, who shall report as to the expediency and practicability of the experiment before so large an expenditure should be authorized.

INCREASE IN CLERICAL FORCE.

An increase of the clerical force of the department is indispensable, and its organization may be in some respects modified and improved. The present session having been called for special purposes, it may be deemed inexpedient to enter upon general legislation; but the greatly increased labor renders it necessary that there should be a temporary increase of clerks, and I would, in this connexion, and as a part of this improvement and addition, recommend an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on whom might be devolved many of the details that now occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time of the Secretary, and from which he might be relieved.

UNITED STATES SLOOP LEVANT.

The Levant sloop-of-war, Commander Wm. E. Hunt, of the Pacific squadron, sailed from Panama in May, 1860, for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of inquiring, at the suggestion of the Department of State, into the disbursement at those islands of the fund for the relief of destitute American seamen. She reached her destina-

tion safely, and the investigations were conducted by Commander Hunt at the ports of Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo. The last official intelligence received by the department from the Levant was a communication from Commander Hunt, dated Hilo, September 3, 1860. He expected to take his departure in a short time for Panama. Not arriving at that port by January, Flag-Officer Montgomery despatched the steamers Saranac and Wyoming in search of her. The latter visited the Sandwich Islands and various localities on the route, making every possible inquiry for her. But no tidings of her were obtained, although it was definitely ascertained that she had sailed from Hilo on the 18th of September, 1860, direct for Panama. All hopes for her safety have long since been abandoned, and it now devolves on Congress, as in previous instances, to make such legislation as may be just and proper for the benefit of the families of the lamented officers and crew who perished with her.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.

The following captures of vessels engaged in the slave trade have been made since those mentioned in the last annual report of this department:

Bark Cora, captured on the coast of Africa, September 26, 1860, by the United States sloop Constellation, Captain J. S. Nicholas, with a cargo of 705 Africans, 694 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig Bonita, captured on the coast of Africa, October 10, 1860, by the United States steamer San Jacinto, Captain T. A. Dornin, with a cargo of 750 Africans on board, 616 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig Tuccoa, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 20, 1860, by the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. Craven.

Bark Mary Kimball, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 21, 1860, by the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. Craven.

Ship Nightingale, captured on the coast of Africa, April 21, 1861, by the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Alfred Taylor, with 961 Africans on board, 801 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

The Cora and Nightingale were sent to New York; the Bonita to Charleston, and subsequently to Savannah; and the Tuccoa and Mary Kimball to Key West, and delivered into the custody of the proper officers.

CONCLUSION.

In discharging the duties that pertain to this department, and which have devolved upon it during the brief period it has been intrusted to my hands, I have shrunk from no responsibilities; and if, in some instances, the letter of the law has been transcended, it was because the public necessities required it. To have declined the exer-

cise of any powers but such as were clearly authorized and legally defined, when the government and the country were assailed and their existence endangered, would have been an inexcusable wrong and a cowardly omission. When, therefore, the navy was called into requisition to assist not only in maintaining the Constitution and to help execute the laws, but to contribute in upholding the government itself against a great conspiracy, I did not hesitate, under your direction, to add to its strength and efficiency by chartering, purchasing, building, equipping, and manning vessels, expanding the organization and accepting the tender of services from patriotic individuals, although there may be no specific legal enactment for some of the authority that has been exercised.

Submitted herewith are supplemental estimates from the several bureaus to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year just closed, and for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $13,168,675 86. The estimates now submitted amount to $30,609,520 29. For a detailed statement of these estimates I refer to the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, July 4, 1861.

No. 1. Estimates Bureau of Yards and Docks.
No. 2. Estimates Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
No. 3. Estimates Bureau of Construction, &c.
No. 4. Estimates Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
No. 5. Estimates Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
No. 6. Estimates of the Marine Corps.
No. 7. Summary statement of estimates.

No. 1.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 17, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit herewith supplemental estimates of the probable amounts required for the public service for the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the year ending June 30, 1862, in addition to what has already been appropriated, so far as pertains to this bureau.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

A supplemental estimate of the probable amounts required for improvements and repairs, as well as for "Contingent," at the several navy yards, for the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the year ending June 30, 1862, *not embraced in existing appropriations, and which it is proposed to submit at the approaching special session of Congress.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

To commence machine shop and smithery	$20,000
For quay wall and boat landing	12,000
For repairs of all kinds	10,000
	42,000

BOSTON.

For completing machine shop	$25,000
For machinery for machine shop	68,700
For drain from main entrance to low-water mark	600

For masting-sheers at east end of the yard	$3,500
For repairing machinery of rope-walk	20,000
For repairing coal-shed wharf	29,300
For painting buildings	7,000
	154,100
For the purchase of property adjoining the yard	100,000
	254,100

NEW YORK.

For hoisting apparatus for provision stores	$4,650
For dredging channels	20,000
For repairs of dry dock	6,000
For water pipes, hydrants, &c	2,500
For floor for mould-loft	1,200
For bilge blocks for dry dock	3,000
For removing small shears	1,000
For new derrick, including foundation	21,988
For floor to third story of machine shop, and columns to support	3,000
For railroad through new store, &c	2,500
For caisson to launching ways	8,541
For addition to lyceum	3,994
For repairs of all kinds	28,430
	106,803

PHILADELPHIA.

For extension of storehouses	$25,000
For repairs of floating dock	40,000
	65,000
For the purchase of two lots on the south side of the yard	100,000
	165,000

WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds	$44,447

MARE ISLAND.

For machinery for machine shop	$60,000
For completing officers' houses 7 and 9	15,000
For repairs of floating dock, and other repairs in the yard	90,000
	165,000

RECAPITULATION.

For navy yard at Portmouth, N. H.	$42,000
For navy yard at Boston	254,100
For navy yard at New York	106,803
For navy yard at Philadelphia	165,000
For navy yard at Washington	44,447
For navy yard at Mare Island	165,000
Total for navy yards	777,350

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

For the extension of main sewer	$800

CONTINGENT.

For contingent expenses at the several navy yards on account of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in addition to what has already been appropriated for the various objects enumerated, to meet the extraordinary demands on this appropriation for the remainder of the current and the next fiscal years	$198,300

JOSEPH SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *June* 17, 1861.

No. 2.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
Navy Department, June 21, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 1st instant, I transmit supplemental estimates for such objects as come under the cognizance of the bureau.

I beg leave to remind you that, besides the increased demand for ordnance equipment and stores, the very heavy losses in material the government has sustained have necessarily called for a very unusual expenditure to meet the probable wants of the service.

These estimates, though large, are not intended to meet contingencies; and I am of opinion that, with the uncertainties of war before us, at least 25 per cent. should be added to cover emergencies and unavoidable omissions.

I beg leave also to suggest that the power of transfer from one appropriation to another should be required of Congress by you, in order that no embarrassing delay may take place in cases where the unexpected exhaustion of a specific appropriation may render it expe-

dient to borrow from another which circumstances may render less important.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Estimates of sums required to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

For cannon	$8,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, blocks, &c	8,000 00
For projectiles	13,000 00
For boat and field guns	5,000 00
For laboratory stores, tanks, sights, locks, and screws	18,000 00
For powder	18,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	20,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingent of all kinds	10,000 00
	100,000 00

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. A. HARWOOD.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 21, 1861.

Estimates of the probable expenditures under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, in addition to the sums appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

For cannon	$700,000 00
For gun-carriages, rope, and blocks	500,000 00
For projectiles	500,000 00
For powder	500,000 00
For boat and field guns	200,000 00
For laboratory stores, powder-tanks, sights, locks, elevating screws, &c	250,000 00
For labor at yards, besides that included in cost of articles	120,000 00
For freight, transportation, telegraphing, printing, and contingent of all kinds	60,000 00
For small arms of all kinds, including swords	500,000 00
For all other articles of ordnance stores and equipments	250,000 00
	3,580,000 00

The following appropriations are recommended:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For building a powder-boat	$400 00
For laying a track for a hand-car between the magazine and the wharf	1,000 00
	1,400 00

BOSTON, MASS.

For boats for gun-carriage shop	$500 00
For repairs of magazine and shell houses at Chelsea, and for building a house for watchman	4,000 00
For repairs of ordnance stores, shell house in the yard, and gun skids	1,500 00
For pay of four watchmen at the magazine	1,840 00
	7,840 00

NEW YORK.

For machinery for the ordnance building, to carry on necessary work	$2,500 00
For building a machine shop	50,000 00
For machinery for same	30,000 00
For repairs of all kinds	4,300 00
	86,800 00

PHILADELPHIA.

For shot beds and gun skids	$700 00
For building a small magazine in the navy yard for extraordinary occasions	700 00
	1,400 00

WASHINGTON.

For extension of ordnance buildings	$60,000 00

OBSERVATORY.

Submitted by the superintendent, for the naval appropriation bill: that the unexpended sum in the treasury appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1859, for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the preparation of, and printing and pub-

lication of, the results of hydrographical surveys, astronomical and other observations, made at the Naval Observatory.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. A. HARWOOD,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

JUNE 21, 1861.

No. 3.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., June 24, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 1st instant, it is respectfully submitted that for the supplemental estimate of the probable expenditures for the naval service for the remainder of the current fiscal year, coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, there will be required as follows:

For the pay of officers and men the sum of $339,200 is required.

For the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, reservations due on existing contracts, the fitting out of ships-of-war not included in the estimate for the current fiscal year, the sum of $3,866,000 is required.

For the completion of the seven steam screw sloops-of-war and one side-wheel steamer authorized by the act of Congress approved April 12, 1858, the sum of $91,439 82 is required, being the amount that was asked for the last year, but which was not then appropriated.

The further estimates of the probable expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, in addition to the appropriation already made, are as follows:

For the pay of officers and men to be called into special service under the proclamation of the President, the sum of $6,840,000 will be required.

For the completion of the seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized by the act of Congress approved February 21, 1861, the sum of $1,600,000 will be required.

For the charter of steamers and vessels for war purposes and transportation, the purchase of additional steamers and transports, building steam screw gun-boats and armed express steamers, repairs of steam machinery, wear and tear of sailing and steam vessels and expenses connected therewith, the sum of $8,575,000 it is estimated will be required.

For the purchase of fuel, with transportation and other expenses, the sum of $1,080,000 it is estimated will be required.

For the purchase of hemp and cordage for the navy, the sum of $300,000 is estimated.

For advertising in newspapers, postage on public letters, wharfage,

dockage, rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, packing boxes, promiscuous and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, pay of persons attending courts-martial and other services authorized by law, pilotage, towage, assisting vessels in distress, quarantine expenses, incidental labor not chargeable to the appropriation, the sum of $650,000 is estimated.

It is respectfully recommended that there be a clerk and draughtsman, at $1,400 each, allowed to the office of engineer-in-chief, there being none attached to that office. Steam vessels composing a large portion of the naval force, the employment of such persons it is thought will be to the public interest.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

For the remainder of the current fiscal year for pay	$339,200 00
Increase, repairs, &c.	3,866,000 00
Completion of seven steam screw sloops and side-wheel steamer	91,439 82
	4,296,639 82
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862:	
Pay of men	6,840,000 00
Completion of the steam screw sloops	1,600,000 00
Increase, repairs, &c.	8,575,000 00
Fuel for steamers	1,080,000 00
Hemp for the navy	300,000 00
Contingent expenses	650,000 00
Total amount of estimates	23,341,639 82

No. 4.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 4, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in obedience to your instructions of the 1st and 3d instant, supplemental estimates for the service of the navy during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and also for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. BRIDGE, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Supplemental estimates of the amount required for the support of the navy for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, *and ending June* 30, 1862.

One ration per day for 12,000 men estimated to be employed from 1st May to June 30, 1861—732,000 rations at 25 cents each	$183,000 00	
Deduct amount already estimated for 8,500 men	129,270 83	
		$53,729 17
One ration per day for 26,500 men would be, for the year, 9,672,500 rations, at 25 cents each	2,418,125 00	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated for this object	775,625 00	
		1,642,500 00
One ration per day for 2,388 commission and warrant officers attached to vessels for sea service for the year, would be 853,370 rations, at 25 cents each	213,342 50	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated for this object	68,437 50	
		144,905 00
One ration per day for 1,750 officers and marines attached to vessels for sea service would be 638,750 rations, at 25 cents each	159,687 50	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	68,437 50	
		91,250 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 12,471 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of the ration	91,038 30	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	29,200 00	
		61,838 30
To contingent	212,000 00	
Deduct amount heretofore estimated	68,000 00	
		144,000 00
		2,138,222 47

H. BRIDGE, *Chief of Bureau.*

No. 5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, June 10, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit of the financial condition of the medical department of the navy on that day; and an estimate of the expenditure for the month of June, as well as a further general estimate of the amount that may probably be required, additional to the appropriation made in the naval appropriation bill, approved February 20, 1861, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

1. Balance of former appropriations for the medical department on hand June 1, 1861	$34,313 18
Amount of bills unpaid and accruing up to June 1, 1861.	8,759 51
Available June 1, 1861	25,553 67
Estimated expense for the month of June	13,000 00
Leaving July 1	12,553 67
Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.	35,550 00
Total	48,103 67

As the former estimates were based upon the condition of the navy under the various provisions of Congress, limiting the force to be employed, they will prove inadequate to meet the extraordinary demands of the augmentation proposed to be made to the navy.

The estimates of the bureau have hitherto been based upon an aggregate force of about 11,000 men.

If the naval organization be expanded to 30,000, although our balance available is large, it is not deemed judicious, in view of the contingencies of naval operations to incur the risk of any deficiencies in a department so essential to the effectiveness and well being of the military arm.

I therefore suggest that Congress appropriate the further sum of $25,000; as the details of service are not communicated, it is not in my power to state the particulars involving this additional expenditure.

2. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the honorable Secretary of the Navy the inadequacy of the present number of medical officers to meet the immediate demands of the service, without taking into consideration the vessels *now* under construction for the naval service, or still less the probable additions that may be made by Congress.

The law limits the medical corps to 69 surgeons and 80 passed and other assistant surgeons. Forty-two surgeons are *now* at sea; the vessels fitting for sea will embrace so large a portion of the remainder that it will be difficult to fill other important stations, or to make any provision for contingencies in the way of casualty or sickness.

Owing to the numerous resignations and consequent promotions,

&c., we are left with but 46 assistant surgeons in this period of emergence. A board of examination is now in session in New York, occupying the whole time of three surgeons, in the hope of filling the 34 vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant surgeon.

If we are successful in filling the vacancies, the whole number allowed will be insufficient to afford proper aid to the many vessels now deficient of complement, or preparing for sea, and to supply other important stations to which officers of this class are assigned.

Beside the 42 surgeons employed at sea, our hospitals, navy-yards, recruiting stations, naval academy, laboratory, &c., afford active employment to 20 surgeons; two more are engaged on a board which will occupy at least two months, making a total of 62 of the 69, leaving at this moment but six available for the vessels preparing for sea, and to meet unexpected demands.

Most of our hospitals and shore stations are without assistant surgeons, though the duties at this time are unusually onerous, as it must be apparent that the surgeon when alone is without relief for any purpose whatever.

I beg leave to recommend, therefore, in view of emergencies, that the number of surgeons be increased from 69 to 80; and of assistant surgeons from 80 to 120; the occasions being ample to afford employment for that number, and to allow a margin to meet accidents, to which the medical officer is equally exposed with others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. WHELAN.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Washington, July 3, 1861.

SIR: I transmit to the department herewith triplicate estimates from the paymaster of the corps for pay for the year ending June 30, 1862, for the additional number of men authorized to be enlisted in the marine corps by the President of the United States, under a provision to the appropriation act, approved March 3, 1859.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, June 8, 1861.

SIR: I enclose herewith estimates in triplicate for pay of an additional number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, authorized by the President of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

The balance of appropriation on account of pay for the present fiscal year, now unexpended, will, I think, be sufficient to meet any payments likely to be required in consequence of this increase of the corps during the unexpired portion of the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. RUSSELL,
Paymaster United States Marine Corps.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant United States Marine Corps, headquarters.

Supplemental estimate for pay of an additional number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps authorized by the President of the United States, under a proviso to the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1849, *from July* 1, 1861, *to June* 30, 1862.

Rank and grade.	Pay per month.	Total pay per annum.
20 orderly sergeants	$20	$4,800
40 sergeants	17	8,160
100 corporals	13	15,600
30 drummers	12	4,320
30 fifers	12	4,320
932 privates	11	123,024
		160,224

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL,
Paymaster U. S. Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Paymaster's Office, June* 8, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Washington, July* 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to the department triplicate supplemental estimates for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending the 30th June, 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN HARRIS,
Colonel Commandant.

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, June 5, 1861.

SIR: Under instructions received, I respectfully submit herewith triplicate "supplemental estimates" for the support of the marine corps, quartermaster's department, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster of Marine Corps.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS,
Commandant Marine Corps, headquarters.

Supplemental estimate.

There will be required for the support of the quartermaster's department, marine corps, in addition to the amount already appropriated, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1862, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

For provisions for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 20 cents per day per man	$42,048
For clothing for 1,152 men, the increase authorized, at $40 per annum	46,080
For 1,152 watch-coats, at $9 each	10,368
For fuel for 576 men, one-half the increase, at 1½ cord of wood per man per annum, at $7 per cord	6,048
For military stores, purchase of accoutrements, haversacks, canteens, &c.	6,000
For transportation and expenses of recruiting	8,000
For contingencies	12,000
	130,544

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster of Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, June 5, 1861.

No. 7.—SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the naval service to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, *and for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1862.

Heads of appropriations.	Bureau of Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Marine corps.	Aggregate.
Pay of the navy			$7,179,200 00				$7,179,200 00
Increase, repairs, &c.			12,441,000 00				12,441,000 00
Fuel for the navy			1,080,000 00				1,080,000 00
Hemp for the navy			300,000 00				300,000 00
Seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamer			91,439 82				91,439 82
Seven screw sloops, (act February 21, 1861.)			1,600,000 00				1,600,000 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c		$3,610,000 00					3,610,000 00
Provisions for the navy				$1,994,222 47			1,994,222 47
Surgeons' necessaries, &c.					$25,000 00		25,000 00
Contingent enumerated	$198,300 00	70,000 00	650,000 00	144,000 00			1,062,300 00
Pay of marines						$180,224 00	
Provisions for marines						42,048 00	
Clothing for marines						56,448 00	
Fuel for marines						6,048 00	
Military stores for marines						6,000 00	
Transportation, &c., marines						8,000 00	
Contingent, marine corps						12,000 00	
							290,768 00
Navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	42,000 00	1,400 00					43,400 00
Navy yard, Boston	254,100 00	7,840 00					261,940 00
Navy yard, New York	106,803 00	86,800 00					193,603 00
Navy yard, Philadelphia	165,000 00	1,400 00					166,400 00
Navy yard, Washington	44,447 00	60,000 00					104,447 00
Navy yard, Mare Island	165,000 00						165,000 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	800 00						800 00
	976,450 00	3,837,440 00	23,341,639 82	2,138,222 47	25,000 00	290,768 00	30,609,520 29

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 2.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE FINANCES,

Containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

JULY 5, 1861.—Read and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1861.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the union of the States, and the very existence of the national government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities in secret for many years, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

I. The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

II. The demands upon the treasury, arising under existing appropriations or created by the new exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year 1862.

III. The best ways of providing for these demands and the means available for that purpose.

I. Receipts and expenditures.

The balance in the treasury on June 30, 1860, as shown by the last annual report to Congress, was		$3,629,206 71
The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been:		
From customs:		
1st quarter	$16,119,831 22	
2d quarter	8,174,167 69	
3d quarter	9,772,574 57	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	5,527,246 33	
Aggregate		39,593,819 81
Of this amount the sum of $35,417,102 11 has been received in coin, and $4,176,717 70 in treasury notes.		
From public lands:		
1st quarter	$281,100 84	
2d quarter	330,955 02	
3d quarter	146,704 68	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	65,927 26	
Aggregate		824,687 80
From miscellaneous sources:		
1st quarter	318,857 98	
2d quarter	148,037 09	
3d quarter	269,989 90	
4th quarter (in part estimated)	124,211 57	
Aggregate		861,096 54
From loans and treasury notes:		
1st quarter	.....	
2d quarter	8,552,700 00	
3d quarter	15,723,475 35	
4th quarter	17,787,907 60	
Aggregate		42,064,082 95
Aggregate receipts from all sources		86,972,893 81
The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been—		
For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects:		
1st quarter	$6,440,003 77	
2d quarter	5,917,832 20	
3d quarter	7,359,151 34	
4th quarter	3,471,215 88	
Aggregate		23,188,203 19

For Interior Department:		
1st quarter - - -	$1,679,575 24	
2d quarter - - -	156,093 71	
3d quarter - - -	1,168,608 40	
4th quarter - - -	755,745 37	
Aggregate - - - - -		$3,760,022 72
For the War Department:		
1st quarter - - -	5,352,771 42	
2d quarter - - -	2,395,849 51	
3d quarter - - -	5,123,744 92	
4th quarter - - -	10,108,784 59	
Aggregate - - - - -		22,981,150 44
For the Navy Department:		
1st quarter - - -	2,578,678 88	
2d quarter - - -	1,885,079 17	
3d quarter - - -	3,369,994 52	
4th quarter - - -	4,594,779 52	
Aggregate - - - - -		12,428,532 09
For payment of Texas creditors:		
1st quarter - - -	1,282 81	
2d quarter - - -	5,831 51	
3d quarter - - -	1,972 35	
4th quarter - - -	69,720 60	
Aggregate - - - - -		78,807 27
For redemption of the loan of 1846 - -		1,000 00
For redemption of Treasury notes:		
1st quarter - - -	$375,400 00	
2d quarter - - -	6,976,150 00	
3d quarter - - -	8,087,450 00	
4th quarter - - -	2,200,400 00	
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated) - - - - -		18,139,400 00
For interest of public debt:		
1st quarter - - -	$115,560 47	
2d quarter - - -	1,712,286 08	

3d quarter - - -	$417,452 54	
4th quarter - - -	1,754,843 80	
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated) - - - - -		$4,000,142 89
The aggregate of expenditures for the year was -		84,577,258 60
The balance and aggregate of receipts, as already stated, were - - - - -		86,972,893 81
Leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1861 of - - - -		2,355,635 21

II. Appropriations made and required.

The balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, remaining undrawn at its close, and therefore to be paid from the revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were, in the aggregate - - - - -	20,166,870 81
The amount appropriated for the service of the government (including permanent and indefinite appropriations) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, was - - - - -	78,233,408 53
Making a total of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, and of liabilities for appropriations of the preceding year, of - -	98,400,279 34
Of the appropriations intended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there has necessarily been applied to the service of the year just closed the sum of - - -	6,298,859 96
Showing an aggregate of appropriations made or applied for the year ending June 30, 1861, of -	104,699,139 30
The actual disbursements from the treasury for the same year (the 4th quarter being in small part estimated) were, as already stated - -	84,577,258 60
Leaving already appropriated and to be paid from the balance in the treasury and revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862 - -	20,121,880 70

Brought forward - -		$20,121,880 70
The appropriations (including permanent and indefinite appropriations amounting to $10,719,697 48) already made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, are - - -	$65,887,849 34	
Of which sum, after deducting -	6,298,859 96	
applied, as above stated, to the service of 1861, there remain - - - - -		59,588,989 38
Forming an aggregate of appropriations already made of - - - - - -		79,710,870 08

The additional estimates from the several departments, herewith submitted, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 96 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations,

For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects - - - - - -	$831,406 90
For the Interior Department - - -	431,525 77
For the War Department - - - -	185,296,397 19
For the Navy Department - - - -	30,609,520 29
In the aggregate - - - -	217,168,850 15

In addition to these demands upon the treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of treasury notes due and maturing to the amount of $12,639,861 64, and for the payment of interest on the public debt, to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

The whole amount required for the fiscal year 1862 may therefore be thus stated:

To satisfy appropriations for former years yet unpaid - - - - - -	$20,121,880 70
To satisfy appropriations already made for the fiscal year 1862 - - - - -	59,588,989 38
To satisfy appropriations required by new exigencies	217,168,850 15
To pay treasury notes due and becoming due -	12,639,861 64
To pay interest on proposed new debt - -	9,000,000 00
Making a total sum required by existing appropriations and new exigencies of - -	318,519,581 87

III. Ways and means.

To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that duties on imports, *the chief resource for* ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate.

The deficiencies of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans; and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived.

He is of the opinion that not less than eighty millions of dollars should be provided by taxation, and that two hundred and forty millions should be sought through loans.

It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable. Public credit can only be supported by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic, and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfilment of every public obligation.

It has been already stated that the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions, amount to $65,887,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at $9,000,000; making an aggregate of ordinary expenditures of $74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added $5,000,000, as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be $79,887,849 34. To provide for these payments, at least, it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation the sum of not less than $80,000,000.

In considering the choice of means to insure a revenue adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution.

The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes, and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions and valued by a uniform rule; while under the head of internal duties or excises may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on particular descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value.

The principal advantages of a system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed; in the motives thence arising for economy and fidelity in administration; and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means, rather *than in proportion to* consumption. On the other hand, the advan-

tages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports, are found in economy of collection, in facility of payment, in adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State administration must, necessarily, be upon levies on property.

These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislature and Executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has resort been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties or excises as circumstances may require, in order to make good whatever deficiency may be found to exist.

That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance, under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent. It was framed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year, just closed, were only $5,527,246 33; and, though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated during the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate, beyond doubt, to the demands of the treasury, which should be provided for without resort to loans.

These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of $79,887,849 34—a sum not greater perhaps than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well-adjusted tariff of duties with the aid of the revenue from lands and from miscellaneous sources, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff.

The disorders of business incident to the disturbed condition of political affairs will be gradually redressed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope.

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States, now involved in the calamities of insurrection, will, ere long, become satisfied that order and peace, and security for all rights of property and for all personal and political rights, in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder and conflict and insecurity necessarily incident to attempts to subvert government, break up institutions, and to destroy nationality by force and violence. When, under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States, now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall, in their turn, constrain these partisans to loyalty to law and obedience to the Constitution, it is not unreasonable to expect that with restored Union will come,

not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff and the other revenue measures which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges, therefore, a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove wholly adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures, for payment of interest, and for reduction of debt; and that they will, moreover, by establishing national credit on sure foundations, contribute in no inconsiderable degree to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will, in turn, essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue.

The sources of revenue, most promptly to be made available, must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in full measure to the national income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our national independence, or the vindication of our national rights, had been fully paid, and the revenue had increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people.

Of the articles now lightly taxed, sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important. The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of two and a half cents per pound be laid on brown sugar; of three cents per pound on clayed sugar; of four cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugar; of two and one-half cents per pound on syrup of sugar cane; of six cents per pound on candy; of six cents per gallon on molasses, and of four cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of five cents per pound be imposed on coffee; fifteen cents per pound on black tea, and twenty cents per pound on green tea. From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than twenty millions of dollars annually may be raised; while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be, in some considerable degree, mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers.

Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add, in general, that from proposed duties on articles now exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue to the amount of seven millions of dollars may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short for the current year of thirty millions of dollars. He estimates therefore the total revenue from imports during the present year at fifty-seven millions of dollars, to which may be added the sum of three millions to be derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources; making the total revenue for the year sixty millions of dollars.

While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than eighty millions of dollars, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of twenty millions of dollars, for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both. The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of federal population; the latter need only be uniform throughout the United States. Taxes on real estate, and perhaps general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question whether resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or to both, for the supply of the probable deficiency of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, sixteen thousand millions of dollars. The value of the real property is estimated at $11,272,053,881, and the value of the personal property at $4,830,880,235. The proportion of the property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10,900,758,009, of which sum $7,630,530,605 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and $3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property. A rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country would produce a sum of $20,128,667; a rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection would produce the sum of $21,800,516; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590; either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county, and municipal expenditure is raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property, levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States it would not be difficult, through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the co-operation of the State authorities in its collection, or through federal agencies created for the purpose, but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for national purposes.

It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective co-operation in all, which make the employment of an extensive and complicated federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supply the basis of the most serious objections against that mode of levying internal revenue.

It has been objected also, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes at this time, that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be difficult, or even temporarily impossible, to collect it as apportioned. If it were otherwise, the objection would be fatal to internal duties as well as to direct taxes; for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law imposing such duties, to make them uniform in collection.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the finances of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burden imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them.

It has been already shown that a light direct tax, from which, the Secretary ventures to suggest, very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue. In the judgment of the Secretary the needed sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to, to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionally diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionally enlarged and strengthened.

Whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but fully perform his duty to Congress or the people if he omits to urge the great importance—the absolute necessity indeed—of such full provision of annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggests here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct, as a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or part of the estates of offenders and for the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury.

Before dismissing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the current disbursements of government may not be themselves diminished? He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of ten per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the federal government, in cases where such reduction

will not interfere with existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and the reduction of postal expenses. Retrenchment in other directions will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress; and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment, compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectively made.

The Secretary has already said that on the supposition that eighty millions of dollars may be raised by taxation in the modes proposed, or derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, it will still be necessary, in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis, to raise the sum of two hundred and forty millions of dollars by loans.

A comparison of the acts by which loans have been already authorized and of the loans actually made, will show what resources of this description are available under existing laws.

The act of June 22, 1860, authorized the borrowing of $21,000,000 at an interest not above six per cent. Under this authority Mr. Secretary Cobb, in October, 1860, negotiated a loan of $10,000,000; but from causes not necessary to be here specified, the takers of $2,978,000 failed to make good their offers. The amount realized was, therefore, only $7,022,000; leaving for future negotiation, under the act, the sum of $13,978,000.

The act of the 8th of February, 1861, authorized another loan of $25,000,000, on bonds at six per cent, and permitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act, in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary Dix disposed of bonds to the amount of $8,006,000, at rates varying from 90.15 to 96.10 for each $100, and realizing the sum of $7,243,500 35, leaving to be negotiated the sum of $16,994,000.

The act of March 2, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of $10,000,000, at an interest not exceeding six per cent., and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts, for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of February 3, 1861, and for the amount of any loans restricted to par not taken under proposals authorized by the act of January, 1860, or by the tariff act itself.

Under the acts of February and March, 1861, the present Secretary in April, 1861, disposed of $3,099,000 in bonds, at rates varying from ninety-four per cent. to par, and $4,901,000 in treasury notes, at and above par, realizing for the $8,000,000 offered the sum of $7,814,809 80 to the treasury; and in May, 1861, he further disposed of $7,310,000 in bonds, at rates varying from eighty-five to ninety-three per cent., and $1,684,000 in treasury notes, at par, realizing for the $8,994,000 offered the sum of $7,922,553 45.

The present Secretary also invited proposals, at par, for $13,978,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received, except three for $12,000 in the aggregate, which, having been made under misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn or applied as offers for treasury notes at par, or for bonds under

the act of February, 1861, at eighty-five per cent. The Secretary has since, under the authority of the act of March, 1861, issued treasury notes to offerers at par, and in payment to public creditors, to the amount of $2,584,550.

The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loans is, therefore, found in the act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or, in default of offers at par for such bonds, the issue or payment of treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest, at par, to the amount of $10,000,000; and in the act of June 22, 1860, as modified by the act of March 2, 1861, under which treasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issued or paid to creditors at par, to the amount of $11,393,450; making an aggregate of loans, authorized in some form, of $21,393,450. This authority, under existing circumstances, is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in treasury notes at 6 per cent.; which is not to be expected, except, perhaps, as an alternative to delays, of which a just or prudent government will not, unless under extreme necessity, permit the occurrence.

It needs no argument to work the conviction that, under the existing laws, a very small part only of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures.

As the contest in which the government is now engaged is a contest for national existence and the sovereignty of the people, it is eminently proper that the appeal for the means of prosecuting it with energy to a speedy and successful issue should be made in the first instance, at least, to the people themselves. And it is highly desirable, in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burden press as lightly as practicable upon each individual contributor, and, if possible, to transmute the burden into a benefit.

To attain these desirable objects, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a NATIONAL LOAN of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, to be issued in the form of treasury notes, or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of seven and three-tenths per centum, to be paid half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date.

The sum of one hundred millions is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind; but it is not intended to restrict loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required, in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources, for all the purposes of the year.

The interest of seven and three-tenths is suggested, because it is liberal to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and, under existing circumstances, a fair rate for the government.

It is beneficial to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire satisfaction and hopes of profit rather than annoyance and fears of loss; and, if the rate of interest proposed be somewhat higher than that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be grudged to the subscribers when it is remembered that the interest on the loan will go into the channels of home circulation, and is to reward those who come

forward in the hour of peril to place their means at the disposal of their country.

The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed is quite obvious; for, the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note or of the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it. To increase still further this facility of calculation it is proposed also to issue the treasury notes of this loan in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, with the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note. The facility thus secured to the holder of determining the exact amount of the note and interest, without any trouble of computation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment.

While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it also as, under existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the government. The bonds of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent. and redeemable twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates, so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed seven and three-tenths per cent.; nor is there any reason to believe that treasury notes, bearing an interest of six per cent, receivable for public dues and convertible into twenty years' six per cent. bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts, so that the interest on the sum realized will fall much, if at all, short of the rate proposed. For the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan, the Secretary thinks that the absence of the feature of receivability for public dues in the latter is a sufficient compensation.

To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes, in addition to the inducements just mentioned, that books be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington; at the offices of the assistant treasurers and depositories of public moneys, and at the offices of such postmasters and other selected persons in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated; that subscriptions be received for fifty dollars or any sum being the multiple of fifty dollars; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or, if the subscriber prefer, in instalments of one-tenth at the time of subscription and one-tenth on the first and fifteenth days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be forfeited in case of non-payment of subsequent instalments; that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment; and that treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except first instalments, and for these on final payment.

The Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal, by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptitude and liberality.

In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode, that bonds or certificates of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in this country or in any foreign

country, at rates not lower than par, for sums of five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, or of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand pounds sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars, or, if expressed in the currency of Great Britain not exceeding twenty millions of pounds sterling. He proposes further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government after a period not exceeding thirty years after a common date, not later than the first day of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent., payable in London, or at the treasury of the United States, with exchange at such rate as will make the payment equivalent to payment in London.

If the ample provision already recommended for the punctual payment of interest and final redemption of the principal be made by Congress, the Secretary entertains a very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerable part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates, and that whatever part, if any, may be wanted from capitalists in other countries will be readily obtained.

For whatever sums may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary measure to those already proposed, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of treasury notes for ten, twenty, and twenty-five dollars each, payable one year after date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate fifty millions of dollars. These notes should bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., and be exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest; or, should it be found more convenient, they may be made redeemable on demand in coin, and issued without interest. In either form, treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful, if prudently used in anticipation of revenue certain to be received.

The greatest care will, however, be requisite to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the government of any country can well be devised.

In connexion with the general subject of revenue, the Secretary thinks it his duty to invite the attention of Congress to the condition of foreign commerce, and of the commerce between the States as affected by the existing insurrection.

At the ports of several States of the Union the collection of lawful duties on imports has been forcibly obstructed and prevented for several months. This condition of affairs, and the admission of foreign merchandise into those ports without payment of duties to the United States, have given opportunity to many frauds on the revenue, and must, necessarily, occasion great and harmful disturbance of the regular commerce of the country.

It is the province of Congress to apply the proper remedies for these evils; and the Secretary begs leave to suggest that proper remedies may be found in closing the ports where the collection of duties is so disturbed, or by providing for such collection on shipboard, or *elsewhere* beyond the reach of such obstructions. Every independent

nation exercises the right of determining what ports within its territorial limits shall be, and what ports shall not be, open to foreign commerce; and nothing can be clearer, where one or more ports may be temporarily in the possession of insurgents against the government, than that suitable regulations may be prescribed by the proper authority to guard the revenue against diminution, by adequate provision for its collection elsewhere than within the port, or for depriving the port itself of its character as a port of entry or delivery until the insurrection shall be suppressed.

Great inconvenience and damage to the commerce among the States have also arisen from the same general cause. To mitigate these evils, and to prevent, as far as possible, the perversion of commerce between the States into an agency for the supply of the insurgents with means for maintaining and extending the insurrection, the Secretary issued the two circular orders to collectors, of which copies are herewith submitted to Congress.

In framing these orders, the Secretary was necessarily much embarrassed by the absence of any law regulating commerce among the States, and by the necessity of conforming them to conditions of hostility created by the insurrection. These conditions, under certain circumstances, would make all commerce illegal; while, under other circumstances, they would only make unlawful the commerce carried on directly with insurgents. To remove embarrassment, legislation is required; and the Secretary respectfully recommends a suitable enactment giving to the President the power to determine by proclamation or other notification within what limits an insurrection has obtained, for the time, controlling ascendancy, and must, therefore, be regarded as attended by the effects of civil war in the total suspension of commerce, and to establish by license such exceptions to that suspension as he may deem expedient and practicable. Such an enactment should also provide suitable penalties and forfeitures for attempts to carry on unlicensed commerce with insurgents or places declared to be in a state of insurrection.

With a view to a clearer understanding of the views expressed in this report, and for the purpose of promoting the despatch of the public business, so important at this juncture, the Secretary has caused to be prepared, and begs leave most respectfully to submit to the consideration of Congress, as plans which seem to him judicious for improving and increasing the revenue, the draughts of three bills: one to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes; another, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and other purposes; and another, to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

In compliance with the law on that subject, he also transmits detailed statements of the several negotiations for loans since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, and also a statement showing the gradual increase and present condition of the public debt.

The Secretary is fully and painfully aware that in preparing and submitting this report he has labored under great and peculiar disadvantages. He has but recently assumed the charge of the vast and complicated concerns of his department, and he is deeply conscious

how imperfectly he is qualified by experience, by talents, or by special acquirements, for such a charge. He understands, also, better, perhaps, than any one outside can understand, the difficulties incident to the task of which he has attempted the performance—difficulties always considerable, but now augmented and multiplied beyond measure by the criminal insurrection which deranges commerce, accumulates expenditures, necessitates taxes, embarrasses industry, depreciates property, cripples enterprise, and frustrates progress. He has simply endeavored, under these perplexing circumstances, to meet the case just as it is; to set forth plainly the actual condition of the public finances; and to explain the means and measures by which, in his humble judgment, the evils of the existing situation may be mitigated and finally removed. The energies of a great people will, as he firmly believes, surmount all the troubles and calamities of the present time, and, under the good hand of the God of our fathers, out of these very troubles and difficulties build a future which shall surpass the whole glorious past in the richness of its blessings and benefits.

All which he respectfully submits to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

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No. 1.

Statement showing the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 1st January, 7th March, and 1st July, 1861.

Loan.	Rate.	Under what act issued.	Jaunary 1, 1861.	March 7, 1861.	July 1, 1861.
1842	6 per cent.	April 15, 1842	$2,883,364 11	$2,883,364 11	$2,883,364 11
1846	do	July 22, 1846	1,000 00	1,000 00	
1847	do	January 28, 1847	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00
1848	do	March 15, 1848	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80
1858	5 per cent.	June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
1860	do	June 22, 1860	6,842,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00
1861	6 per cent.	February 8, 1861		8,006,000 00	18,340,000 00
Texan indemnity	5 per cent.	September 9, 1850	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00
Texas debt			183,785 54	181,813 19	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt			114,118 54	114,118 54	114,118 54
			51,808,859 99	59,992,887 64	70,256,167 04
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857			104,861 64	104,811 64	104,611 64
Treasury notes issued under act December 23, 1857			12,664,000 00	6,395,000 00	2,586,200 00
Treasury notes issued under act December 17, 1860			1,666,000 00	9,962,600 00	9,942,450 00
Treasury notes issued under act February 8, 1861					7,978,400 00
		Total	66,243,721 63	76,455,299 28	90,867,828 68

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, July* 1, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for a loan of eight millions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 23d day of February instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first of January last, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing conditions will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposit until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

UNDER NOTICE OF FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,000,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
1	Russell N. Isaacs	New York	$25,000	91.50	$25,000	
2	Charles T. Dix	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	
3	Underhill & Haven	do	5,000	90.01		$5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.51	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.52	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.53	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.64	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.76	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.78	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.89	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.01	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.02	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.26	5,000	
4	Ketchum, Son & Co., (self and others)	do	2,814,000	90.15	2,749,000	65,000
	Do do	do	50,000	90.00		50,000
5	Howland & Aspinwall	do	150,000	90.00		150,000
6	Richard Berry	do	25,000	92.50	25,000	
7	Mariners' Savings Institution	do	40,000	92.00	40,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
8	Chester W. Chapin	Springfield, Mass	100,000	90.30	100,000	
9	Thompson Brothers	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	
10	Samuel C. Thompson	do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
11	J. Ludlow Dumont	do	20,000	89.50		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	89.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	88.00		20,000

12	A. Jenkins	----do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
13	Carpenter & Vermilye	----do	25,000	90.00		25,000
14	Wm. J. Emmet	----do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	84.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	83.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	82.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	80.00		10,000
15	Allan Melville	----do	50,000	90.25	50,000	
16	Field & McLean	----do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	90.25	25,000	
17	Benjamin Peirce	Chesterfield Factory, N. H	3,000	92.00	3,000	
18	Charles H. Russell	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	----do	100,000	91.00	100,000	
19	Henry F. Vail	----do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
20	Bank of Commerce	----do	2,500,000	90.00		2,500,000
21	Robert L. Kennedy	----do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	----do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
22	John A. Stevens	----do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	----do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
23	John Sampson	----do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	----do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
24	Wm. McBride	----do	20,000	85.06¼		20,000
	Do	----do	15,000	86.06¼		15,000
	Do	----do	10,000	87.06¼		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	88.06¼		10,000
	Do	----do	5,000	86.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	87.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	----do	10,000	89.00		10,000
25	Sherman & Romaine	----do	50,000	90.26	50,000	
26	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	10,000	88.03		10,000
	Do	----do	5,000	89.68		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	90.27	5,000	
	Do	----do	5,000	91.38	5,000	
	City Fire Insurance Company	Boston	12,000	90.00		12,000
27	G. A. Burbank	Danville, Vt	3,000	80.00		3,000
28	Bank of Lansingburgh	New York	10,000	90.25	10,000	
29	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt	1,000	90.25	1,000	
30	Do	----do	1,000	90.35	1,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
30	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt	$1,000	90.45	$1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.65	1,000	
31	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	4,000	91.00	4,000	
	Do	do	6,000	89.00		$6,000
31	Do	do	10,000	87.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
32	R. R Fairchild	New York	30,000	90.20	30,000	
33	V. & J. F. Gilpin & Co	Philadelphia	6,000	92.50	6,000	
34	Hewlett & Torrance	New York	25,000	90.00		25,000
35	Satterlee & Co	do	135,000	90.15	132,000	3,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.56	25,000	
	Do	do	43,000	89.06		43,000
	Do	do	38,000	88.06		38,000
36	Otis Norcross	Boston	10,000	90.00		10,000
37	R. W. Howes	New York	100,000	90.00		100,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	87.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	86.00		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	85.00		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	84.00		100,000
38	Stephen G. Fotterall	Philadelphia	10,000	93.00	10,000	
39	William Tilden	New York	10,000	90.15	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.54		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
40	Hewlett Scudder	do	2,000	88.00		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	90.00		3,000
41	Gilbert Oakley	do	3,000	87.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	85.00		2,000
42	Rufus H. King	Albany, N. Y	30,000	90.05		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.65		25,000

	Do	do	20,000	87.00		20,000
43	E. G. Hamilton	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.50	10,000	
44	Parker Owen	Philadelphia	5,000	88.50		5,000
45	Meigs & Greenleaf	New York	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	28,000	90.50	28,000	
	Do	do	28,000	91.00	28,000	
	Do	do	25,000	92.00	25,000	
	Do	do	4,000	94.00	4,000	
46	Charles A. Cummings	do	40,000	90.60	40,000	
47	John B. Budd	Philadelphia	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
48	McKim & Co	Baltimore	20,000	86.00		20,000
	Do	do	20.000	87.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	88.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	90.25	40,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
49	W. L Newberry	Chicago	40,000	90.00		40,000
50	Roosevelt & Son	New York	50,000	90.50	50,000	
51	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	90.00		1,000
52	Samuel Bobke	New York	4,000	88.00		4,000
53	Lewis MacGregor	do	2,000	91,00	2,000	
54	Charles H. Delavan	do	40,000	88.00		40,000
55	Eliza D. Delavan	do	13,000	90.00		13,000
56	Jacob St. Loskey	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
57	John Scott Boyd	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.50	5,000	
58	Evander Childs	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
59	Edgar S. Tweedy	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
60	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Me	5,000	90.00		5,000
61	F. W. Streckle	New York	5,000	90.75	5,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
62	Home Insurance Company	New York	$10,000	90.00		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	$10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
63	J. T. & J. G. Frost & Co	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
64	Buffalo Savings Bank	Buffalo	20,000	75.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	80.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	83.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	85.00		30,000
65	William J. Schenck	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
66	Clark, Dodge & Co	do	10,000	85.50		10,000
	Do	do	60,000	87.25		60,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.25		50,000
	Do	do	30,000	89.25		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	80,000	90.25	80,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
67	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	91.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	92.00	1,000	
68	Philip R. Kearney, trustee	New York	5,000	91.00	5,000	
69	Thomas H. Dudley	Camden, N. J	6,000	86.25		6,000
70	Joseph M. Ballestier	New York	2,000	93.00	2,000	
71	William R. Merrill, in trust	do	3,000	90.10		3,000
72	William J. Palmer, attorney	Philadelphia	10,000	85.00		10,000
73	Thomas F. Andrews	Washington, D. C	20,000	80.25		20,000
74	Abraham T. Lowe	Boston	10,000	87.55		10,000
75	Otis Daniell	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	87.55		20,000
	Do	do	50,000	90.03		50,000
76	Louis McGregor	New York	2,000	91.00	2,000	
77	Trevor & Colgate	do	125,000	90.15	122,000	3,000

	Do	----do	25,000	90.00		25,000
78	Jacob St. Losky	----do	6,000	90.00		6,000
79	E. S. Munroe	----do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	----do	60,000	91.00	60,000	
	Do	----do	50,000	91.50	50,000	
	Do	----do	10,000	92.00	10,000	
80	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	Washington, D. C	100,000	90.15	100,000	
81	William Barton & Son	New York	50,000	86.00		50,000
	Do	----do	50,000	89.00		50,000
82	Robert M. Strebright	----do	10,000	90.25	10,000	
83	Francis T. Walker & Bro	----do	5,000	85.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	86.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	87.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	89.00		5,000
	Do	----do	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	----do	5,000	90.03		5,000
84	Edward J. King	----do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	----do	10,000	85.00		10,000
85	A. V. Stout	----do	25,000	85.75		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	86.05		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	87.25		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	88.05		25,000
86	R. R. Graves & Co	----do	15,000	90.00		15,000
87	J. G. Whitney & Co	Boston	10,000	90.00		10,000
88	W. H. Slocum	New York	2,000	88.00		2,000
89	Francis Leland	----do	30,000	90.00		30,000
90	George W. Cuyler	Palmyra, N. Y	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	88.00		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	89.00		10,000
91	John Hooper & Co	New York	7,000	90.00		7,000
92	Ward & Co., (for others)	----do	10,000	88.00		10,000
	Do	----do	20,000	89.00		20,000
	Do	----do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	----do	5,000	92.00	5,000	
93	J. T. Van Vleck	----do	1,000	92.00	1,000	
	Do	----do	6,000	90.00		6,000
	Do	----do	6,000	88.00		6,000
	Do	----do	5,000	92,00		5,000

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
94	George Field, cashier	New York	$10,000	86.50		$10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	88.50		10,000
	Do	----do	10,000	90.50	$10,000	
	Do	----do	20,000	85.00		20,000
	Do	----do	5,000	86.00		5,000
95	E. W. Dunham	----do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	----do	15,000	90.13		15,000
	Do	----do	15,000	90.57	15,000	
	Do	----do	15,000	91.03	15,000	
	Do	----do	15,000	91.83	15,000	
	Do	----do	15,000	92.01	15,000	
96	Merritt, Strang & Co	----do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	----do	20,000	92.00	20,000	
	Do	----do	10,000	93.00	10,000	
97	G. C. Stuhr	Brooklyn	2,000	96.00	2,000	
98	Read, Drexel & Co	New York	145,000	90.15	145,000	
99	A. J. Glossbrenner	Washington	4,000	85.76		4,000
	Do	----do	7,000	88.00		7,000
	Do	----do	8,000	89.00		8,000
	Do	----do	5,000	87.00		5,000
100	J. Benkendorff	New York	10,000	94.01	10,000	
	Do	----do	10,000	94.51	10,000	
101	John G. Watmough, jr	Philadelphia	25,000	82.00		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	83.00		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	84.00		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	85.00		25,000
102	Wm. & John O'Brien	New York	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	----do	25,000	90.26	25,000	
	Do	----do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	----do	31,000	92.26	31,000	
103	Read, Drexel & Co	----do	1,200,000	90.15	1,169,000	31,000
104	G. A. Stone	Troy, N. Y	2,000	82.50		2,000

	Do	do	2,000	85.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	87.50		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	89.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.00	2,000	
105	Samuel Sinclair	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
106	Clarkson Brothers	do	15,000	90.00		15,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.62½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.12½	5,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.62½	20,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.12½	5,000	
107	Thomas Pittis	do	1,000	90.00		1,000
108	A. F. Shriver	Washington	25,000	80.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	95.00	5,000	
109	C. R. Robert	New York	10,000	90.41	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.51	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.76	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.91	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.02	10,000	
110	Eugene Thompson	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	87.50		3,000
111	Read & Lathrop	do	50,000	90.10		50,000
112	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	170,000	91.00	170,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.80	20,000	
	Do	do	15,000	90.60	15,000	
	Do	do	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.25	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.02		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.01		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	88.00		15,000
	Do	do	18,000	87.00		18,000
113	George N. Farwell	Clairmont, N. H	5,000	90.25	5,000	
114	Spencer K. Green	New York	10,000	88.00		10,000
115	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	50,000	90.17	50,000	
116	Timothy C. Leeds	do	20,000	90.06		20,000

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Am't bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
116	Timothy C. Leeds	New York	$20,000	88.06		$20,000
117	William Griswold	----do	4,000	88.00		4,000
118	Clairmont Bank	Clairmont, N. H	10,000	90.25	$10,000	
119	G. W. Tew	Silver Creek, N. Y	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	85.00		5,000
120	Clark, Dodge & Co	New York	60,000	90.75	60,000	
121	J. N. Phelps	----do	60,000	90.01		60,000
	Do	----do	20,000	88.00		20,000
	Do	----do	20,000	86.00		20,000
122	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, N. Y	1,000	86.55		1,000
	Do	----do	1,000	87.55		1,000
	Do	----do	2,000	88.55		2,000
	Do	----do	3,000	89.55		3,000
	Do	----do	3,000	90.55	3,000	
	Do	----do	2,000	91.55	2,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	92.55	1,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	93.55	1,000	
	Do	----do	1,000	94.55	1,000	
123	M. Tuska	New York	6,000	85.00		6,000
	Do	----do	3,000	87.50		3,000
	Do	----do	3,000	88.00		3,000
124	Tuller & Sutterly	Philadelphia	8,000	91.00	8,000	
125	Benjamin C. White	Boston	7,000	90.00		7,000
126	James Egginton	Brooklyn	2,000	90.50	2,000	
127	J. S. & W. Brown	New York	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	----do	5,000	85.00		5,000
128	William Tilden	----do	5,000	92.30	5,000	
129	Philadelphia Contribution Insurance Co	Philadelphia	40,000	93.50	40,000	
130	Third Avenue Savings Bank	New York	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	----do	25,000	91.00	25,000	

131	James Tuttle	Boston	30,000	91.25	30,000	
132	James H. Van Allen	New York	50,000	89.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.50		50,000
133	A. Hamilton	Brooklyn	2,000	90.00		2,000
134	Charles Aug Davis	New York	300,000	87.50		300,000
135	Taylor Brothers	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	86.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	87.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.00		10,000
136	Townsend & Co	Boston	30,000	78.00		30,000
137	Bank of the Republic	do	30,000	90.10		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.10	25,000	
	Do	do	20,000	92.10	20,000	
	Do	do	15,000	93.10	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.10	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	95.10	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	96.10	10,000	
138	S. H. Alden, president	Albany, N. Y	60,000	90.03		60,000
	Do	do	30,000	88.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	87.00		30,000
139	John W. Champlin	Mabbettsville, N. Y	1,000	90.50	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	88.00		1,000
140	John T. Johnson	New York	100,000	90.53	100,000	
141	E. L. Bolles	do	3,000	90.40	3,000	
142	Jenkins Van Schaick	do	30,000	91.05	30,000	
143	R. R. Graves & Co	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
144	Washington Mills	do	20,000	80.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	81.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	82.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.01		10,000
145	Surette & Whitney	Boston	10,000	90.10		10,000
146	Amos P. Tapley	do	5,000	87.50		5,000
147	Juan Clem'te Las Casas	New York	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	3,000	88.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
148	C. F. Knowlson	do	5,000	90.10		5,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.03		15,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.05		15,000
149	Ward, Campbell & Co	do	200,000	90.27	200,000	

No. 2—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
149	Ward, Campbell & Co	New York	$100,000	90.55	$100,000	
	Do	do	100,000	90.60	100,000	
150	William Griswold	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
151	Joseph Woodbridge	Brooklyn	1,250	80.00		$1,250
152	C. E. Brewer	New York	30,000	90.11		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	90.21	40,000	
	Do	do	40,000	90.31	40,000	
	Do	do	40,000	90.36	40,000	
153	M. M. Pownall	do	100,000	90.27	100,000	
154	F. P James & Co	do	10,000	90.17	10,000	
155	A. D. Williams	do	5,000	90.10		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.00		5,000
156	Mark A. Nicholls	Lockport, N. Y	10,000	90.18	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.25	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
			14,460,250		8,006,000	6,454,250

Proposals for a loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for eight million dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, or with the depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this department of certificates of deposit with the depositaries above-mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the first day of July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 3.

NOTICE, MARCH 22, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,000,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
1	S. S. White	Philadelphia	$1,000	100.00	$1,000	
2	Otis Daniell	Boston	10,000	95.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.25	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	94.00	20,000	
	Do	do	30,000	93.16		$30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.52		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.10		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
3	Robert J. Wright	Philadelphia	4,000	94.50	4,000	
4	George A. Stone	Troy, N. Y	1,000	94.26	1,000	
	Do	do	2,000	93.79		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.56		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.31		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	93.17		3,000
5	G. S. Pepper	Philadelphia	20,000	94.25	20,000	
6	C. D. Matthews	New York	5,000	94.07	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.79		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.55		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.15		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.57		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.55		10,000
7	Marie & Kanz	do	30,000	94.06	30,000	
	Do	do	40,000	93.81		40,000
	Do	do	60,000	93.56		60,000
	Do	do	70,000	93.31		70,000

	Do	do	100,000	93.11		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.06		100,000
	Do	do	6,000	93.00		6,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.91		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.81		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.56		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.26		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.01		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	91.76		100,000
8	A. T Lowe, president	Boston	12,000	94.05	12,000	
	Do	do	12,000	93.30		12,000
	Do	do	12,000	92.55		12,000
	Do	do	12,000	92.05		12,000
	Do	do	12,000	91.30		12,000
9	J. W. Wolcott & Co	do	100,000	94.05	100,000	
	Do	do	100,000	93.67		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.33		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.05		100,000
10	William Beals, jr	do	1,000	94.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	93.75		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.50		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.37½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.25		1,000
11	J. Vincent Brown	Salem, Mass	15,000	94.00	15,000	
12	W. C. Dougherty	New York	2,000	94.00	2,000	
	Do	do	2,000	93.75		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.50		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.25		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.00		2,000
13	Philip R. Kearney	do	8,000	94.00	8,000	
14	William L. Abbott	Philadelphia	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.10		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.76		10,000
15	John A. Dix	New York	25,000	94.00	25,000	
16	Charles H. Delavan	do	20,000	94.00	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	93.75		20,000
	Do	do	40,000	93.00		40,000
17	J. T. Van Vleck	do	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.90		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
17	J. T. Van Vleck	New York	$10,000	93.80		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.70		10,000
18	Bank of Commerce	do	2,500,000	94.00	$2,500,000	
19	Bank of America	do	250,000	94.00	250,000	
	Do	do	250,000	93.60		250,000
20	A. W. Nicholson	do	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
21	Samuel C. Thompson	do	10,000	94.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	93.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
22	American Colonization Society	Washington	5,000	94.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.75		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.75		5,000
23	F. R. James & Co	New York	20,000	94.00	20,000	
24	E. D. Peters	Boston	5,000	92.00		5,000
25	Buffalo Savings Bank	do	40,000	91.50		40,000
26	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, New York	1,000	90.19		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.29		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.39		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.59		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.79		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.89		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.19		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.29		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.59		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.79		1,000

27	V. S. Kenyon	New York	1,000	90.16		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.27		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	90.52		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.76		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.26		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.52		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	91.76		1,000
28	C. A. Burnham	Ogdensburgh, New York	5,000	91.81		5,000
29	N. L. Griswold	New York	5,000	92.00		5,000
30	Stone & Domer	Boston	20,000	91.55		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.85		10,000
31	William Beals & Co	do	4,000	92.00		4,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.12½		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.25		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.37½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.50		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.62½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.75		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	92.87½		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.00		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	93.12½		1,000
32	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Maine	5,000	91.05		5,000
33	Daniel W. Ladd	Epping, New Hampshire	1,000	92.00		1,000
34	Amos P. Tapley	Boston	5,000	93.35		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.65		5,000
35	Brewster, Sweet & Co	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	35,000	93.00		35,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.56		25,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.16		30,000
36	James P. Thorndyke	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.50		10,000
37	Blake, Brothers & Co	do	100,000	92.05		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	90.25		100,000
39	Samuel S. Day	Springfield, Massachusetts	8,000	93.50		8,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.45		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.40		5,000
40	J. R. Brockett	Boston	5,000	91.00		5,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
40	J. R. Brockett	Boston	$5,000	90.00		$5,000
41	A. T. Lowe	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
42	A. A. Burrage, executor	do	6,000	92.75		6,000
43	Aaron Morrell, jr	Salisbury, Massachusetts	2,000	93.00		2,000
44	G. Currier	Boston	6,000	91.10		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	91.60		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	92.10		6,000
	Do	do	6,000	92.50		6,000
45	Peter Murray	New York	10,000	93.80		10,000
46	John C. Rives	Washington	25,000	90.00		25,000
47	T. Scott & Son	Baltimore	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
48	Eli Lewis	York, Pa	5,000	91.00		5,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.00		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.00		2,000
49	Martin Lewis	Baltimore	3,000	92.50		3,000
	Do	do	4,000	92.12½		4,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.87½		3,000
50	McKim & Co	do	30,000	92.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.20		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	92.25		40,000
	Do	do	60,000	92.50		60,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.60		50,000
	Do	do	40,000	93.00		40,000
51	James Tuttle	Boston	20,000	91.25		20,000
52	Eugene Thompson	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.25		5,000

53	Jeremiah Pangburn	do	2,000	92.10		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.60		3,000
54	Wm. J. Emmett	do	25,000	91.80		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.05		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.35		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.55		25,000
55	Wm. B. Mott	do	100,000	91.00		100,000
56	Mariah McGregor	do	1,000	92.00		1,000
57	Thomas J. Tash	Philadelphia	10,000	93.25		10,000
58	J. F. Farish	New York	15,000	91.15		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.85		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.00		15,000
59	Robert L. Stewart	do	20,000	93.03		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.90		10,000
60	G. W. Rierson	do	20,000	93.11		20,000
61	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50		5,000
62	James Lynch	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.62		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
63	W. Anthons & Le Roys	do	30,000	93.51		30,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
64	E. Morrison	do	10,000	92.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.35		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.46		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.64		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.84		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.93		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.06		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.15		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.37		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.41		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
65	Richard Van Buskirk	New York	$10,000	91.55		$10,000
66	Bank North America	do	50,000	93.26		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.31		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.36		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.41		25,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.46		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
67	Charles Allandree	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.00		2,000
68	Clement Remington	do	100,000	91.50		100.000
69	Bliss, Williams & Co	do	50,000	93.50		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
70	George C. Seawell	do	5,000	87.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
71	Harris & Co	Philadelphia	10,000	93.00		10,000
72	G. S. Robins & Son	New York	70,000	89.25		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	90.25		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	92.50		70,000
73	Spencer K. Green	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.70		10,000
74	Wm. & John O'Brien	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.26		25,000
	Do	do	6,000	90.51		6,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.56		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.76		25,000
	Do	do	35,000	91.03		35,000
	Do	do	30,000	91.16		30,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.50		25,000
	Do	do	65,000	91.00		65,000

	Do	do	10,000	91.25		10,000
75	Harris B. Dick	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.75		5,000
76	B. C. Wandell	do	2,000	91.60		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.90		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.10		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.60		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	92.90		2,000
77	Simon Robitscher	do	4,000	90.25		4,000
78	C. R. Marvin & Son	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.56		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.61		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.66		5,000
79	Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Jersey City	20,000	93.50		20,000
80	Henry M. Barnes	Philadelphia	10,000	93.25		10,000
81	R. R. Robinson & Co	Wilmington, Del	33,000	93.01		33,000
82	Ocean Bank	New York	25,000	92.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.45		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.65		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.85		25,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.00		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.25		50,000
83	R. M. Fairbairn	do	5,000	92.61		5,000
84	Bank of Milwaukie, by J. C. Van Vleeck	do	25,000	93.20		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.40		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.60		25,000
85	Merritt, Strang & Co	do	125,000	93.17		25,000
86	Howland & Aspinwall	do	100,000	92.56		100,000
	Do	do	00,000	93.17		100,000
87	R. R. Graves & Co	do	10,000	93.17		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
88	Allan Melville	do	50,000	93.17		50,000
89	Park & Dalton	do	50,000	93.17		50,000
90	Wm. & John O'Brien	do	56,000	93.17		56,000
91	T. J. Mason	do	10,000	92.16		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.36		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
91	T. J. Mason	New York	$10,000	92.56		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.76		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.96		10,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.11		25,000
92	G. W. Welch	do	4,000	92.50		4,000
	Do	do	4,000	92.75		4,000
	Do	do	6,000	93.00		6,000
93	Van Antwerp & Co	do	20,000	93.17		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.22		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.28		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.36		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.42		10,000
94	B. Usher	do	5,000	93.48		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.52		5,000
95	W. H. Slocum	do	2,000	92.75		2,000
96	Lawrence & Co	New London, Conn	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.05		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.01		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.05		5,000
97	Edward Learned	New York	15,000	93.26		15,000
	Do	do	15,000	93.11		15,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.96		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.76		30,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.51		20,000
98	J. G. Hansom	do	3,000	92.75		3,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.12		2,000
99	Ward & Co	do	10,000	91.62½		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.87½		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.75		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.01		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000

	Do	do	5,000	90.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	3,000	91.25		3,000
	Do	do	500,000	93.13		500,000
100	James T. Bingham	Philadelphia	40,000	91.27		40,000
	Do	do	30,000	91.77		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.07		30,000
101	Field & McLean	New York	100,000	93.17		100,000
102	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	800,000	93.17		800,000
103	S. S. Richards	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
104	Samuel C. Moore	do	50,000	93.25		50,000
105	Washington Mills	do	5,000	90.21		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.61		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.21		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.61		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.21		5,000
106	Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	do	100,000	92.50		100,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.00		75,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.25		75,000
107	J. H. Barringer	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
108	E. L. Bolles	do	10,000	93.30		10,000
109	Sherman & Romain	do	20,000	91.76		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
110	Charles C. Adams	do	10,000	91.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
111	Hugh Whittell	do	10,000	92.51		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.11		10,000
112	John J. Angerene	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
113	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	10,000	92.27		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.68		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.38		5,000
114	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	10,000	92.06		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.56		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.76		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.86		10,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
114	D. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	$10,000	93.16		$10,000
115	Samuel M. Pond	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
116	Kissam & Taylor	do	5,000	92.73		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.97		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.07		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.20		5,000
117	Adolph Tuska	do	1,000	92.50		1,000
118	Samuel Bobke	do	4,000	92.00		4,000
119	Francis P. Fernall	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.15		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
120	E. L. Monroe	do	20,000	91.50		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.75		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.01		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.25		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.50		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.75		5,000
121	Henry Keep	do	20,000	93.01		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.11		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.21		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.31		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.41		20,000
122	John B. Budd	Philadelphia	10,000	92.60		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.80		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.05		10,000
123	John Benkendorff	New York	27,000	92.51		27,000
124	Robert Somerville	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
	Do	do	6,000	93.75		6,000

125	James Gallatin	do	150,000	93.75		150,000
126	Evander Childs	do	2,000	92.25		2,000
127	J. M. Williams	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.03		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.17		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
128	Richard Van Buskirk	do	10,000	92.05		10.000
129	Taylor Brothers	do	10,000	91.16		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.16		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.55		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.10		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.55		10,000
130	Dater & Timpson	do	20,000	93.17		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.22		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.28		30,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.33		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.36		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.42		10,000
131	Clarkson Brothers	do	10,000	93.25		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.12		5,000
	Do	do	37,000	93.17		37,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
	Do	do	13,000	92.55		13,000
132	John T. Johnson	do	50,000	92.53		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.03		50,000
133	A. M. Lyon	do	10,000	93.57		10,000
134	R. W. House	do	25,000	92.25		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.75		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.01		25,000
135	Eliza D. Delavan	do	14,000	93.50		14,000
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Eaton Loan and Trust Company	Waterbury, Conn	25,000	93.13		25,000
	Robert M. Mason	Boston	30,000	93.13		30,000
	A. S. Beckwith	Hartford	50,000	93.13		50,000
	Robert Buel & Son	do	5,000	93.13		5,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company	Hartford	$50,000	93.13		$50,000
	H. Staples	Saugatuck	5,000	93.13		5,000
	George M. Ives	Stafford Springs	5,000	93.13		5,000
	John W. Leeds	Stamford	25,000	93.13		25,000
	H. Alexander, jr	Springfield	15,000	93.13		15,000
	H. U. Case	do	15,000	93.13		15,000
	Franklin Savings Institution	Greenfield	5,000	93.13		5,000
	J. H. Watkinson	Middletown	20,000	93.13		20,000
	Middletown Savings Bank	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	L. D. Van Sands	do	10,000	93.13		10,000
	E. S. Hubbard	do	1,000	93.13		1,000
	C. Spooner	Bridgeport	10,000	93.13		10,000
	City Savings Bank	do	11,000	93.13		11,000
	Bridgeport Savings Bank	do	10,000	93.13		10,000
	P. C. Calhoun	do	20,000	93.13		20,000
	A. Benson & Co	Philadelphia	50,000	93.13		150,000
	Shoe and Leather Bank	New York	150,000	93.13		550,000
	Charles Rushmore	do	550,000	93.13		550,000
	Ketchum Sons	do	545,000	93.13		45,000
	Frank Vincent	do	6,000	93.13		6,000
	Theodore De Hone	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	St. Nicholas Bank	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	M. M. Freeman & Co	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	Terry Brothers	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	C. G. Clark	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	J. N. Phelps	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
	F. Marquon, president	do	5,000	93.13		5,000
	Continental Insurance Company	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
	Messenger & Wright	do	5,000	93.13		5,000
	E. C. Ely	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
	John Mortimer, jr	do	15,000	93.13		15,000

E. A. Benedict	do	10,000	93.13		10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, for others	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
John P. Coffin	do	30,000	93.13		30,000
George Opdyke	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
S. B. Chittenden	do	15,000	93.13		15,000
J. D. Vermilye	do	225,000	93.13		225,000
Mason Thompson	do	40,000	93.13		40,000
H. K. Skelding	do	3,000	93.13		3,000
Home Insurance Company	do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Joseph Lawrence	do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Ezra White	do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Account of Etna Insurance Company	do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Nash Moseman	do	75,000	93.13		75,000
Meigs & Greenleaf	do	140,000	93.13		140,000
E. Sweet	do	20,000	93.13		20,000
Underhill & Haven	do	80,000	93.13		80,000
De Launey, Clark & Co	do	300,000	93.13		300,000
Do	do	100,000	93.13		100,000
L. W. Jerome	do	300,000	93.13		300,000
A. V. Stout	do	100,000	93.13		100,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co	do	80,000	93.13		80,000
F. T. Walker & Bro	do	40,000	93.13		40,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	do	255,000	93.13		255,000
De Forrest & Palmer	do	300,000	93.13		300,000
P. & F. Jaudon	do	50,000	93.13		50,000
William Barton & Son	do	200,000	93.13		200,000
George & Samuel Brown	do	25,000	93.13		25,000
Grant & Son	do	400,000	93.13		400,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	do	506,000	93.13		506,000
Pittsburg Trust Company	do	5,000	92.00		5,000
Mechanics' Bank	do	200,000	92.50		200,000
Shepherd Knapp	do	55,000	92.50		55,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	do	150,000	92.50		150,000
G. De Angelis	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
Ira Davenport	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
Continental Bank	do	265,000	92.62½		265,000
George P. Bissell & Co	do	40,000	93.01		40,000
Brothers McKim	do	50,000	93.00		50,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Howe, Mather & Co	New York	$20,000	93.00		$20,000
	T. Ketcham & Co	do	100,000	92.50		100,000
	F. H. Tows	do	50,000	93.00		50,000
	Merchants' Insurance Company	do	5,000	93.00		5,000
137	Sherman & Romaine	do	10,000	90.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.25		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.50		10,000
138	E. A. Benedict	do	10,000	93.07		10,000
139	Robert Martin	do	2,000	91.50		2,000
140	John J. Searing	do	10,000	92.05		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.05		10,000
141	William Tilden	do	5,000	91.70		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.60		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	93 15		10,000
142	S. T. Williams	do	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.30		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.60		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.50		10,000
143	Satterlee & Co	do	70,000	93.31		70,000
	Do	do	70,000	93.17		70,000
	Do	do	85,000	92.56		85,000
	Do	do	75,000	92.17		75,000
144	Benjamin Ogle Tayloe	Washington	2,000	90.00		2,000
145	Richard Stacpoole	New York	25,000	88.00		25,000
146	Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania	do	15,000	93.10		15,000
147	J. H. Strain	Washington	3,000	90.00		3,000
148	A. Griffing Waterbury	New York	10,000	93.27		10,000

149	C. E. Brewer	do	100,000	93.58		100,000
150	William H. Marston	do	50,000	93.36		50,000
151	A. R. Corbin	Washington	20,000	93.25		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.50		20,000
152	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	New York	10,000	90.50		10,000
153	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co	Washington	150,000	93.33		150,000
154	Cammann & Co	New York	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.26		100,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
155	Nathaniel Jewett	Washington	3,000	93.75		3,000
156	George W. Cuyler, president	Elmira, N. Y	25,000	93.20		25,000
157	S Draper	New York	10,000	92.00		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	91.50		15,000
158	L. P. Bayne, attorney	Baltimore	20,000	92.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.10		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.45		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.80		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	93.18		30,000
159	W. C. Bestor	Washington	30,000	93.30		30,000
160	Drexel & Co	Philadelphia	1,200,000	93.33		1,200,000
161	Read, Drexel & Co	New York	2,100,000	93.17		2,100,000
162	Thompson Pinckney	do	10,000	93.18		10,000
163	E R. Tremaine	do	10,000	90.75		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.40		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.10		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.60		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.80		5,000
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	do	20,000	91.48		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	91.61		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	91.91		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.19		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.71		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.89		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.03		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.17		20,000

No. 3—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York	$10,000	93.27		$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.39		10,000
165	E. R. Tremaine, for self and others	do	10,000	92.70		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.70		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.70		20,000
166	Robert T. Corss	do	10,000	92.50		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.65		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.85		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.18		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.18		20,000
167	J. Van Schaick	do	20,000	93.05		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.10		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.12		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.15		20,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.19		100,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.20		20,000
168	Clark, Dodge & Co	do	75,000	92.76		75,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.85		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.05		100,000
	Do	do	150,000	93.11		150,000
	Do	do	130,000	93.15		130,000
	Do	do	75,000	93.17		75,000
	Do	do	20,000	93.25		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.12½		10,000
169	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	do	100,000	92.85		100,000
	Do	do	200,000	93.01		200,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.18		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.26		100,000
	Do	do	100,000	93.31		100,000

	Do	do	100,000	93.51		100,000
	Do	do	200,000	93.16		200,000
170	Trevor & Colgate	do	515,000	93.17		515,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01		50,000
	Do	do	25,000	93.00		25,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.88		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	92.55		50,000
	Do	do	150,000	92.50		150,000
	Do	do	125,000	91.50		125,000
171	C. R. Robert	do	10,000	93.19		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.21		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.23		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.26		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.28		10,000
172	F. L. Richmond	do	50,000	93.31		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.51		50,000
173	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	200,000	93.17		200,000
174	W. S. W. Hale	do	50,000	93.41		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.53		50,000
	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	100,000	93.27		100,000
175	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	50,000	91.50		50,000
	Do	do	50,000	91.75		50,000
	Do	do	100,000	92.05		100,000
176	S. E. Darling & Co	do	350,000	93.17		350,000
			27,182,000		3,099,000	23,083,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department, until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in treasury notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the bidder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States. Said notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.

Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars, one per centum thereof to be deposited with an assistant treasurer of the United States, and certificates thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount, in coin, must be deposited with an assistant treasurer, in equal instalments, at five, ten, and fifteen days, respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for treasury notes."

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 4.

Schedule of bids for United States treasury notes of $4,901,000, *under notice of April* 6, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Amount accepted.	Amount declined.
1	Charles H. Baker	Philadelphia	$13,000	100.26	$13,000	
2	Samuel S White	do	2,000	100.00	2,000	
3	Jay, Cooke & Co	do	200,000	100 16	200,000	
4	Sumner R Stone	New York	3,000	100.00	3,000	
5	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	15,000	100.03	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	100.01	10,000	
6	Bridgeport Savings Bank	Bridgeport, Conn	10,000	100.00	10,000	
7	Bank of New York	New York	100,000	100.00	100,000	
8	Henry W. T. Mali & Co	do	50,000	100.01	50,000	
9	H. Trowbridge's sons	New Haven, Conn	5,000	100.16	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	100.14	5,000	
10	Charles Griswold	New York	2,000	100.27	2,000	
11	Wm. H. Marston	do	10,000	100.05	10,000	
12	Colgate & Hoffman	do	150,000	100.00	150,000	
	Do	do	50,000	100.05	50,000	
13	James G. King's sons	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	
14	Read, Drexel & Co	do	185,000	100.00	185,000	
15	R L. & A. Stuart	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	
	Do	do	10,000	100.00	10,900	
16	H. Howard, secretary	Buffalo, N. Y	100,000	100.00	100,000	
17	Institution for Savings	Roxbury, Mass	20,000	100.00	20,000	
18	Bank of Commerce	New York	2,500,000	100.00	2,500,000	
19	S. Hooper and others	Boston	1,100,000	100.00	1,011,000	$89,000
20	S. Hooper	do	350,000	100.00		350,000
21	P. P. Pytchlynn		250,000	100.00	250,000	
			5,340,000		4,901,000	439,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 11, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of Congres approved 8th of Februry last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars, without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an assistant treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 25th day of May, now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor to the 1st of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the assistant treasurer at New York, who will forward them to this department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be *directed* to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th instant. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of treasury notes at any rate not below par, such treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years six per cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or treasury notes, it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one third may be deposited on or before the first, one-third on or before the tenth, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

UNDER NOTICE OF MAY 11, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,994,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted	Amount declined.
1	Cammann & Co	New York	$50,000	85.00	$50,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
2	Louisa Frisbie	do	1,000	86.00	1,000	
3	Marine Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
4	E. W. Dunham, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
7	Eli Lewis	Philadelphia	5,000	87.05	5,000	
8	United States Life Insurance Company	New York	10,000	85.00	10,000	
9	Joseph Lawrence	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
10	Pacific Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
11	Importers and Traders' Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
12	American Exchange Bank	do	195,000	85.00	195,000	
13	Do	do	630,000	86.00	630,000	
14	Livermore, Clems & Mason	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.20	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.25	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.27	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.30	10,000	
16	Bank of North America	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
17	Ocean Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
18	Irving Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
19	Phœnix Bank	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
20	North River Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
21	William Tilden	do	15,000	85.50	15,000	
22	Mutual Life Insurance Company	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
23	Bank of America	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	

24	James Gallatin	do	45,000	86.00	45,000	
25	Manhattan Company	do	300,000	85.00	300,000	
26	G. S Robbins & Son	do	80,000	86.00	80,000	
27	Meigs & Greenleaf	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	
28	Continental Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
29	Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
30	R W. Howes, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
31	National Bank	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
32	Sidney Brooks	do	25,000	86.50	25,000	
33	Henry F. Vail, for others	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
34	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
35	Theodore Dehon	do	25,000	86.50	25,000	
36	Peoples' Bank of City of New York	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
37	Do	do	15,500	86.00	15,000	
38	Market Bank	do	50,000	85.50	50,000	
39	S. H. Wheeler	do	2,000	85.71	2,000	
40	East River Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
41	Oriental Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
42	Drexel & Co., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	Do Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	do	50,000	86.00	50,000	
	Do Western Bank	do	25,000	88.00	25,000	
	Do Jay, Cooke & Co	do	23,000	85.00	23,000	
	Do Jacob Jeanes, M. D.	do	5,000	88.00	5,000	
	Do Joseph T. Jeanes	do	5,000	88.00	5,000	
	Do Dr Rivinius	do	1,000	88.00	1,000	
43	E. W. Clarke & Co	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000	
44	C. Sherman	do	1,000	89.05	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.10	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.15	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.20	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89 25	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.30	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.35	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.40	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.45	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.50	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.55	1,000	
45	John C. Rives	Washington	20,000	87.00	20,000	

No. 5.

UNDER NOTICE OF MAY 11, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,994,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted	Amount declined.
1	Cammann & Co	New York	$50,000	85.00	$50,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
2	Louisa Frisbie	do	1,000	86.00	1,000	
3	Marine Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
4	E. W. Dunham, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
7	Eli Lewis	Philadelphia	5,000	87.05	5,000	
8	United States Life Insurance Company	New York	10,000	85.00	10,000	
9	Joseph Lawrence	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
10	Pacific Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
11	Importers and Traders' Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
12	American Exchange Bank	do	195,000	85.00	195,000	
13	Do	do	630,000	86.00	630,000	
14	Livermore, Clems & Mason	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.20	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.25	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.27	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.30	10,000	
16	Bank of North America	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
17	Ocean Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
18	Irving Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
19	Phœnix Bank	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
20	North River Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
21	William Tilden	do	15,000	85.50	15,000	
22	Mutual Life Insurance Company	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
23	Bank of America	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	

24	James Gallatin	do	45,000	86.00	45,000
25	Manhattan Company	do	300,000	85.00	300,000
26	G. S Robbins & Son	do	80,000	86.00	80,000
27	Meigs & Greenleaf	do	10,000	86.00	10,000
28	Continental Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
29	Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000
30	R W. Howes, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
31	National Bank	do	200,000	86.00	200,000
32	Sidney Brooks	do	25,000	86.50	25,000
33	Henry F. Vail, for others	do	200,000	85.00	200,000
34	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	85.00	50,000
35	Theodore Dehon	do	25,000	86.50	25,000
36	Peoples' Bank of City of New York	do	25,000	85.00	25,000
37	Do	do	15,500	86.00	15,000
38	Market Bank	do	50,000	85.50	50,000
39	S. H. Wheeler	do	2,000	85.71	2,000
40	East River Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000
41	Oriental Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000
42	Drexel & Co., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	50,000	85.00	50,000
	Do Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	do	50,000	86.00	50,000
	Do Western Bank	do	25,000	88.00	25,000
	Do Jay, Cooke & Co	do	23,000	85.00	23,000
	Do Jacob Jeanes, M. D.	do	5,000	88.00	5,000
	Do Joseph T. Jeanes	do	5,000	88.00	5,000
	Do Dr Rivinius	do	1,000	88.00	1,000
43	E. W. Clarke & Co	do	5,000	85.00	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000
44	C. Sherman	do	1,000	89.05	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.10	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.15	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.20	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89 25	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.30	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.35	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.40	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.45	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.50	1,000
	Do	do	1,000	89.55	1,000
45	John C. Rives	Washington	20,000	87.00	20,000

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
50	Seventh Ward Bank	New York	$28,000	85.00	$28,000	
51	Heman L. White	do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
52	H. C. Thatcher	Boston	1,000	85.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	84.00		$1,000
47	William E. Brown	New York	1,000	81.00		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	83.00		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	85.00	1,000	
46	William Beals, jr	Boston	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.25	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.37½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.75	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.25	5,000	
54	George L. Lovett	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
55	Nathaniel Tracy	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
56	B. De la Pierre	New York	1,000	93.00	1,000	
57	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	20,000	85.05	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	84.55		20,000
	Do	do	15,000	85.06	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	84.26		15,000
58	Safety Fund Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.50	10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	86.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	87.00	10,000	
	William H. Hill	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Otis Daniell	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	

	Do	New York	5,000	86.00	5,000	
59	J. Benkendorff	do	15,000	85.75	15,000	
60	Bull's Head Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
63	Nassau Bank	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	
	Do	do	30,000	85.00	30,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.50	10,000	
61	New York County Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
62	William H. Hoople	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
66	Niagara Fire Insurance Company	do	12,000	86.00	12,000	
65	George W. Kirtland	do	2,000	86.50	2,000	
64	Tradesman's Bank	do	35,000	85.51	35,000	
	Do	do	30,000	86.01	30,000	
67	Bank of the Commonwealth	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
68	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	20,000	86.00	20,000	
69	Citizens' Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
70	Bank of Commerce	do	550,000	86.00	550,000	
71	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
72	Charles E. Brewer	do	20,000	85.05	20,000	
73	City Bank of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
74	Bank of the State of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
75	Great Western Insurance Company	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
76	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	do	1,875,000	85.05	1,875,000	
77	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
78	B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
79	James R. Langdon	Montpelier, Vt	10,000	85.25	10,000	
80	Charles Knapp	New York	15,000	85.25	15,000	
81	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	25,000	85.26	25,000	
82	Grocers' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
83	C M. Mather	do	1,000	90.00	1,000	
84	Chemical Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
85	Ticonic Bank	Maine	5,000	87.00	5,000	
49	J. G. Hanson	New York	2,000	84.00		2,000
48	Samuel Bobke	do	2,000	82.00		2,000
53	James McGinnis	Philadelphia	2,000	60.00		2,000
15	F. L Richmond	New York	25,000	83.00		25,000
5	Charles H. Delavan	do	20,000	84.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.25		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.50		20,000
6	Evander Childs	do	1,000	84.00		1,000

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	A'mt accepted.	Amount declined.
6	S. L. Evans	Washington	$1,000	85.00	$1,000	
	Nathaniel Tracy	Boston	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Charles H. Russell	New York	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	William V. Beady	do	8,000	85.00	8,000	
	John Q. Jones	do	30,000	85.00	30,000	
	William H. Hoople	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	T. C. Chardavoyne	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Gabriel Mead	do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
	James Gallatin	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	Chatham Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Henry F. Vail	do	100,000	85.00	100,000	
	American Exchange Bank	do	196,000	85.00	196,000	
	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
	Total		7,441,000		7,310,000	$131,000

No. 6.

Schedule of bids for United States Treasury notes of $1,864,000, *under notice of May* 11, 1861, *all of which were at par.*

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
American Bank, Providence, R. I	$50,000	At par
Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I	10,000	do
Bank of North America, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I	50,000	do
Bank of America, Providence, R. I	6,000	do
Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Bank, Providence, R. I	12,000	do
Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I	35,000	do
Continental Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Eagle Bank, Providence, R. I	15,000	do
Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Globe Bank, Providence, R. I	25,000	do
Grocers & Producers' Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Marine Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Mechanics' Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
National Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Northern Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Phœnix Bank, Providence, R. I	16,000	do
Providence Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Roger Williams Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
State Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Union Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I	20.000	do
Peoples' Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Louise Frisbie	100	do
Drexel & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., for—		
Western Bank of Philadelphia	40,000	do
Bank of Northern Liberties	25,000	do
Southwark Bank	25,000	do
J. M. Egbert	1,000	do
Philadelphia Bank	50,000	do
H. P. Morgan for J. B. Turner, of Chicago	3,000	do
Nicholas Cantor	10,000	do
Mary E. Saunderson	150	do
Globe Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Blackstone Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Atlas Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Union Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Hamilton Bank, Boston	25,000	do
Hide and Leather Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of North America, Boston	40,000	do
Firemens' Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Neptune Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Suffolk Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Boston	200,000	do
Frémont Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Boston Bank, Boston	50,000	do
New England Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston	60,000	do
Mrs. Susannah Green, Washington, D. C	3,000	do
Union Bank, Brunswick, Maine	1,000	do

No. 6—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
Concord Bank, Concord, Mass	$6,000	At par
W. E. Eason, Brattleboro', Vermont	500	do
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass	250	do
Waldoboro' Bank	4,000	do
Total amount awarded	1,684,000	

No. 7.

Schedule of offers for United States treasury notes awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
James E. Mauran, New York	$1,000	At par
Boston Bank, Boston	40,000	do
Charles Amory, Boston	20,000	do
American Insurance Company, Boston	10,000	do
Charles G. Loring, Boston	5,000	do
Howard Bank, Boston	25,000	do
John C. Lee and H. Lee, trustees, Boston	10,000	do
William Amory, Boston	10,000	do
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston	10,000	do
James Lawrence, Boston	10,000	do
Shawmut Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Market Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Columbian Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Massachusetts Bank, Boston	50,000	do
City Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Exchange Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Washington Bank, Boston	50,000	do
State Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Safety Fund Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Faneuil Hall Bank, Boston	25,000	do
National Bank, Boston	37,500	do
Continental Bank, Boston	10,000	do
Atlantic Bank, Boston	10,000	do
Appleton Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Prescott Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass	30,000	do
City Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass	32,000	do
Five Cents Savings Bank, Lowell, Mass	25,000	do
Wamsit Bank, Lowell, Mass	7,500	do
Merchants' Bank, Salem, Mass	20,000	do
Commercial Bank, Salem, Mass	10,000	do
Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass	10,000	do
City Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Central Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester, Mass	12,500	do
Mechanics' Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass	10,000	do
Worcester Bank, Worcester, Mass	20,000	do
Citizens' Bank, Worcester, Mass	7,500	do

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass	$10,000	At par
Bank of Brighton, Brighton, Mass	10,000	do
Fall River Bank, Fall River, Mass	17,500	do
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass	20,000	do
Massasoit Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Pocasset Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Fall River Union Bank, Fall River, Mass	5,000	do
Wamsutta Bank, Fall River, Mass	2,500	do
Merrimack Bank, Haverhill, Mass	5,000	do
Great Falls Bank, Somersworth, N. H	10,000	do
New Ipswich Bank, New Ipswich, N. H	5,000	do
Amoskeag Bank, Manchester, N. H	10,000	do
Somersworth Bank, Somersworth, N. H	12,200	do
Agawam Bank, Springfield, Mass	10,000	do
Springfield Bank, Springfield, Mass	10,000	do
Provincetown Bank, Provincetown, Mass	15,000	do
Holyoke Bank	10,000	do
Northboro' Bank, Northboro', Mass	5,000	do
New Castle Bank, New Castle, Me	2,000	do
Manufacturers & Traders' Bank, Portland, Me	5,000	do
Casco Bank, Portland, Me	15,000	do
Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass	10,000	do
Lime Rock Bank, Rockland, Me	5,000	do
Pacific Bank, Nantucket, Mass	10,000	do
Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do
Merchants' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do
W. H. Rockwell, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
N. B. Williston, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Philip Welles, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Samuel Root, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
S. Waite, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Windham Provident Institution for Savings, Brattleboro', Vt	1,000	do
Lafayette Clark, Brattleboro', Vt	500	do
Joseph and Welles Goodhue	600	do
Danvers Bank, South Danvers, Mass	5,000	do
A. L Hollingsworth, Milton, Mass	100	do
Wm. Gray, Boston	20,000	do
Thomas Lee, Boston	20,000	do
J. A Lowell, Boston	30,000	do
A. F. Hall, Boston	6,000	do
J. Amory Davis, Boston	10,000	do
Wainwright & Tappan, Boston	7,500	do
J. Wiley Edmunds, Boston	10,000	do
Lowell Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass	50,000	do
Lowell Bank, Lowell, Mass	10,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Lowell, Mass	7,500	do
Warren Bank, Lowell, Mass	17,000	do
Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Mass	5,000	do
Haverhill Bank, Haverhill, Mass	5,000	do
Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	6,000	do
Brighton Market Bank, Brighton, Mass	10,000	do
Woonsocket Falls Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	5,000	do
Railroad Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	5,000	do
Producers' Bank, Woonsocket, R. I	3,000	do
Maine Bank, Brunswick, Me	5,000	do
Bedford Commercial Bank, New Bedford, Mass	10,000	do
J. Amory Davis, Boston, Mass	8,000	do
Eagle Bank, Boston, Mass	75,000	do
William D. Pickman, Salem, Mass	10,000	do

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Mass	20,000	At par
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass	9,750	do
Thos. C. Amory, Chas. Amory, and Wm. Minot, jr, trustees	9,000	do
Oxford Bank, Oxford, Mass	5,000	do
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Mass	10,000	do
New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, New Bedford	10,000	do
Northampton Bank, Massachusetts	10,000	do
Southbridge Bank, Southbridge, Mass	10,000	do
James L. Little & Co., Boston, Mass	5,000	do
Naumkeag Bank, Salem, Mass	25,000	do
Rollstone Bank, Fitchburg, Mass	5,000	do
Fitchburg Bank, Fitchburg, Mass	5,000	do
Total	1,710,650	

No. 8.

List of public creditors to whom treasury notes were issued, and the amounts thereof, under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Sarah Otterback, executrix, Washington, D. C	$3,300	At par
P. W. Engs, vice president Mariners' Savings Bank, New York	5,000	do
German Savings Bank, New York	10,000	do
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New York	30,000	do
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York	100,000	do
Matthias M. Danser, New York	40,000	do
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, Philadelphia	33,000	do
Isaac Bell, jr., president New York and Havre Steamship Co	40,000	do
James Phiffe, treasurer	200,000	do
George L. Becker, assignee	1,050	do
Do	3,350	do
George L. Becker, attorney	250	do
Do	1,750	do
Do	2,650	do
Do	7,700	do
Do	350	do
Do	2,850	do
George Fuller and Albert Fuller, surviving partners, &c	4,950	do
Do	4,950	do
J. J. Frazier	5,550	do
N. Myrick & Co	20,750	do
Riggs & Co	1,350	do
George L. Becker, attorney	500	do
Do	300	do
Do	250	do
Earle S. Goodrich, attorney	3,350	do
A. J. Daniels	1,100	do
Riggs & Co	4,600	do
E. L Norton, navy agent	345,000	do
Total	873,900	

No. 9.

Circular to collectors, surveyors, and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 2, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade, and, on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade; since which proclamation this department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and, if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other water craft, without manifests, and of railroad cars and vehicles arriving at or leaving your port laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same, to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will, therefore, use your utmost vigilance to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and to bring to punishment all who are in any way engaged in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

You will report, forthwith, whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this department, from time to time, your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

UNDER NOTICE OF MAY 11, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of $8,994,000, *under act of February* 8, 1861, *with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.*

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted	Amount declined.
1	Cammann & Co	New York	$50,000	85.00	$50,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
2	Louisa Frisbie	do	1,000	86.00	1,000	
3	Marine Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
4	E. W. Dunham, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
7	Eli Lewis	Philadelphia	5,000	87.05	5,000	
8	United States Life Insurance Company	New York	10,000	85.00	10,000	
9	Joseph Lawrence	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
10	Pacific Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
11	Importers and Traders' Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
12	American Exchange Bank	do	195,000	85.00	195,000	
13	Do	do	630,000	86.00	630,000	
14	Livermore, Clems & Mason	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.20	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.25	10,000	
	Do	do	15,000	85.25	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.27	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	85.30	10,000	
16	Bank of North America	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
17	Ocean Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
18	Irving Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
19	Phœnix Bank	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
20	North River Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
21	William Tilden	do	15,000	85.50	15,000	
22	Mutual Life Insurance Company	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
23	Bank of America	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	

24	James Gallatin	do	45,000	86.00	45,000	
25	Manhattan Company	do	300,000	85.00	300,000	
26	G. S Robbins & Son	do	80,000	86.00	80,000	
27	Meigs & Greenleaf	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	
28	Continental Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
29	Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
30	R W. Howes, president	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
31	National Bank	do	200,000	86.00	200,000	
32	Sidney Brooks	do	25,000	86.50	25,000	
33	Henry F. Vail, for others	do	200,000	85.00	200,000	
34	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
35	Theodore Dehon	do	25,000	86.50	25,000	
36	Peoples' Bank of City of New York	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
37	Do	do	15,500	86.00	15,000	
38	Market Bank	do	50,000	85.50	50,000	
39	S. H. Wheeler	do	2,000	85.71	2,000	
40	East River Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
41	Oriental Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000	
42	Drexel & Co., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Philadelphia	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	Do Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	do	50,000	86.00	50,000	
	Do Western Bank	do	25,000	88.00	25,000	
	Do Jay, Cooke & Co	do	23,000	85.00	23,000	
	Do Jacob Jeanes, M. D.	do	5,000	88.00	5,000	
	Do Joseph T. Jeanes	do	5,000	88.00	5,000	
	Do Dr Rivinius	do	1,000	88.00	1,000	
43	E. W. Clarke & Co	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000	
44	C. Sherman	do	1,000	89.05	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.10	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.15	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.20	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89 25	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.30	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.35	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.40	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.45	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.50	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	89.55	1,000	
45	John C. Rives	Washington	20,000	87.00	20,000	

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
50	Seventh Ward Bank	New York	$28,000	85.00	$28,000	
51	Heman L. White	do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
52	H. C. Thatcher	Boston	1,000	85.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	84.00		$1,000
47	William E. Brown	New York	1,000	81.00		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	83.00		2,000
	Do	do	1,000	85.00	1,000	
46	William Beals, jr	Boston	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.25	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.37½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.75	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	87.25	5,000	
54	George L. Lovett	do	5,000	85.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
55	Nathaniel Tracy	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
56	B. De la Pierre	New York	1,000	93.00	1,000	
57	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	20,000	85.05	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	84.55		20,000
	Do	do	15,000	85.06	15,000	
	Do	do	15,000	84.26		15,000
58	Safety Fund Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.50	10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	86.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	87.00	10,000	
	William H. Hill	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	5,000	
	Otis Daniell	do	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Do	do	10,000	86.00	10,000	

	Do	New York	5,000	86.00	5,000		
59	J. Benkendorff	do	15,000	85.75	15,000		
60	Bull's Head Bank	do	5,000	85.00	5,000		
63	Nassau Bank	do	10,000	86.00	10,000		
	Do	do	30,000	85.00	30,000		
	Do	do	10,000	85.50	10,000		
61	New York County Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000		
62	William H. Hoople	do	10,000	85.00	10,000		
66	Niagara Fire Insurance Company	do	12,000	86.00	12,000		
65	George W. Kirtland	do	2,000	86.50	2,000		
64	Tradesman's Bank	do	35,000	85.51	35,000		
	Do	do	30,000	86.01	30,000		
67	Bank of the Commonwealth	do	10,000	85.00	10,000		
68	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	20,000	86.00	20,000		
69	Citizens' Bank	do	20,000	85.00	20,000		
70	Bank of Commerce	do	550,000	86.00	550,000		
71	Merchants' Bank of New York	do	200,000	85.00	200,000		
72	Charles E. Brewer	do	20,000	85.05	20,000		
73	City Bank of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000		
74	Bank of the State of New York	do	50,000	85.00	50,000		
75	Great Western Insurance Company	do	50,000	85.00	50,000		
76	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	do	1,875,000	85.05	1,875,000		
77	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000		
78	B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	85.00	20,000		
79	James R. Langdon	Montpelier, Vt	10,000	85.25	10,000		
80	Charles Knapp	New York	15,000	85.25	15,000		
81	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	25,000	85.26	25,000		
82	Grocers' Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000		
83	C M. Mather	do	1,000	90.00	1,000		
84	Chemical Bank	do	50,000	85.00	50,000		
85	Ticonic Bank	Maine	5,000	87.00	5,000		
49	J. G. Hanson	New York	2,000	84.00			2,000
48	Samuel Bobke	do	2,000	82.00			2,000
53	James McGinnis	Philadelphia	2,000	60.00			2,000
15	F. L Richmond	New York	25,000	83.00			25,000
5	Charles H. Delavan	do	20,000	84.00			20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.25			20,000
	Do	do	20,000	84.50			20,000
6	Evander Childs	do	1,000	84.00			1,000

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	A'mt accepted.	Amount declined.
6	S. L. Evans	Washington	$1,000	85.00	$1,000	
	Nathaniel Tracy	Boston	15,000	85.00	15,000	
	Charles H. Russell	New York	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	William V. Beady	do	8,000	85.00	8,000	
	John Q. Jones	do	30,000	85.00	30,000	
	William H. Hoople	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	T. C. Chardavoyne	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Gabriel Mead	do	3,000	85.00	3,000	
	James Gallatin	do	50,000	85.00	50,000	
	Chatham Bank	do	10,000	85.00	10,000	
	Henry F. Vail	do	100,000	85.00	100,000	
	American Exchange Bank	do	196,000	85.00	196,000	
	Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	25,000	85.00	25,000	
	Total		7,441,000		7,310,000	$131,000

No. 6.

Schedule of bids for United States Treasury notes of $1,864,000, *under notice of May* 11, 1861, *all of which were at par.*

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
American Bank, Providence, R. I	$50,000	At par
Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I	10,000	do
Bank of North America, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I	50,000	do
Bank of America, Providence, R. I	6,000	do
Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Bank, Providence, R. I	12,000	do
Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I	35,000	do
Continental Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Eagle Bank, Providence, R. I	15,000	do
Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Globe Bank, Providence, R. I	25,000	do
Grocers & Producers' Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Marine Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Mechanics' Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Providence, R. I	30,000	do
National Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Northern Bank, Providence, R. I	7,000	do
Phœnix Bank, Providence, R. I	16,000	do
Providence Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Roger Williams Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
State Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Union Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
Peoples' Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	20,000	do
City Savings Bank, Providence, R. I	5,000	do
Louise Frisbie	100	do
Drexel & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., for—		
Western Bank of Philadelphia	40,000	do
Bank of Northern Liberties	25,000	do
Southwark Bank	25,000	do
J. M. Egbert	1,000	do
Philadelphia Bank	50,000	do
H. P. Morgan for J. B. Turner, of Chicago	3,000	do
Nicholas Cantor	10,000	do
Mary E. Saunderson	150	do
Globe Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Blackstone Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Atlas Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Union Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Hamilton Bank, Boston	25,000	do
Hide and Leather Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of North America, Boston	40,000	do
Firemens' Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Neptune Insurance Co., Boston	20,000	do
Suffolk Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Merchants' Bank, Boston	200,000	do
Frémont Bank, Boston	100,000	do
Boston Bank, Boston	50,000	do
New England Bank, Boston	50,000	do
Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston	60,000	do
Mrs. Susannah Green, Washington, D. C	3,000	do
Union Bank, Brunswick, Maine	1,000	do

President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this bill, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March 3, 1797, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

No. 13.

A BILL to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two and a half cents, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses six cents per gallon; on molasses when tart or sour, four cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On brandy, for first proof or less, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon; on spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, seventy-five cents per gallon; on arrack, absynth, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, seventy-five cents per gallon; on bay rum, fifty cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. On all white wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, fifty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon. On all white wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon;

costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon. On all red wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, seven cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy cents per gallon. On all red wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, forty-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits or any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided, further*, That brandies, spirits, wines, and all other spirituous liquors shall be subject to duty only on the quantity imported, and without any allowance for leakage: *And provided, further*, That brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen; and all bottles containing brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, shall pay a separate duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. On ale, porter, cider, and beer, in bottles, thirty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Second. On cigars of all kinds, valued at five dollars or under per thousand, fifteen cents per pound; over five dollars and not over ten, fifty cents per pound; and over ten dollars, seventy cents per pound: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, (where there is one,) if they see fit, with the consent of the importer, or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate or ascertain the real tare of the casks, boxes, or other packages, containing cigars, and allow the same in lieu of the tare now fixed and allowed by law; on snuff, ten cents per pound; on unmanufactured tobacco, and all other manufactures of tobacco not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch nor more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch nor more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches square, fourteen dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per

centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, ten dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other description of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton.

Second. On iron, in pigs, five dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron steam, gas, and water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Third. On old scrap iron, three dollars per ton: *Provided,* That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

Fourth. On band and hoop iron slit rods not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors or parts thereof, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods, one-half of one inch in diameter or over, one cent and and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, two cents per pound; under number nine wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs and on wrought iron nuts and washers ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound.

Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam engines, or parts

thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, five cents per pound: *Provided*, That no screws shall pay a higher rate of duty than forty per cent. ad valorem. On screws, washed or plated, and on all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On steel in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or steel in any other shape or form, except wires, valued at four cents per pound or less, one cent per pound; valued at above four and not above seven cents per pound, one cent and a half per pound; valued at above seven and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, twenty cents per lineal foot; on skates costing twenty cents or less per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

Seventh. On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On lead in pigs and bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on composite metal, when old and only fit to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Second. On copper in pigs, bars or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on sheathing metal or yellow metal, not wholly of copper nor wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide,

and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on spelter or teutenegue, manufactured in blocks or pigs, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on zinc in blocks or pigs, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on zinc in sheets, two dollars per one hundred pounds; on spelter or teutenegue in sheets, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead, and litharge, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sugar of lead or acetate of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, three cents per pound; on hydriodate and prussiate of potash and chromic acid and salts of iodine and resublimed iodine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on whiting, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on Paris white, pipeclay, and ochres or ochrey earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on umber, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on putty, one cent per pound; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, twenty cents per gallon; on kerosene oil and all other coal oils, ten cents per gallon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on antimony, crude and regulus, two cents per pound; on brimstone, crude, in bulk, five dollars per ton of two thousand pounds; on roll brimstone, seven dollars and fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds; on bleaching powders, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds; on crude camphor, six cents per pound; on refined camphor, twelve cents per pound; on crude borax, three cents per pound; on refined borax, six cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tallow candles, two cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; on stearine candles and all other candles and tapers, four cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on opium, one dollar per pound; on morphine and its salts, one dollar per ounce; on licorice paste or juice, five cents per pound.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importations of the articles hereafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On black teas, ten cents per pound; on green teas, fifteen cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound; on cocoa, five cents per pound; on cocoa leaves and cocoa shells, three cents per pound; on cocoa prepared or manufactured, eight cents per pound; on chocolate, six cents per pound; on salt, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or not

in bulk, shall pay a duty of twenty cents per one hundred pounds; on bristles, four cents per pound; on honey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, six cents per gallon; on mackerel, two dollars per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; on pickled salmon, three dollars per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on all other foreign caught fish, imported, otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Second. On beef and pork, one cent per pound; on hams and bacon, two cents per pound; on cheese, four cents per pound; on wheat, twenty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; on butter, four cents per pound; on lard, two cents per pound; on rye and barley, fifteen cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on oats, ten cents per bushel of forty pounds; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on rice, wholly or partially cleaned, one cent and a quarter per pound; on uncleaned rice or paddy, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sago and sago flour, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, sixteen cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on hempseed and rapeseed, ten cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On cassia, six cents per pound; on cassia buds, fifteen cents per pound; on cloves, six cents per pound; on pepper, four cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, six cents per pound; on ground cayenne pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, four cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, twenty cents per pound; on ginger root, three cents per pound; on ginger (ground) five cents per pound; on prunes, two cents per pound; on plums, two cents per pound; on dates, one-half of one cent per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on sultana, muscatel, bloom, and all other raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound; on almonds, four cents per pound; on shelled almonds, six cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, two cents per pound.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall be eighteen cents or less per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding eighteen cents per pound, and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of three cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the *alpaca*, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in *any other* than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore

practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to eighteen cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of nine cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, forty cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per square yard, fifty cents per square yard: *Provided*, That no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry, Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, thirty cents per square yard. On all treble-ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard. On hemp or jute carpeting, four cents per square yard. On druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character. On all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper and blanketings for printing machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannel colored, printed, or plaided, and flannel composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valo-

rem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarns, or yarn for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, stained, colored or printed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool or worsted, or of which wool or worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on lappings, composed of worsted and linen, or any other materials, thirty per centum ad valorm; on cloths composed of worsted, linen, and cotton, or any other materials not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; on finer goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods, exceeding two hun-

dred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, an additional duty of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods. *Provided*, That no cotton goods in the above schedules, or other cotton piece goods, shall pay a less duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Second. On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen threads, twine, and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla and other hemps of India, fifteen dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on jute butts, five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manilla cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns made of hemp or tow of hemp, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, or any other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging or gunny cloth is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound; over ten cents per square yard, one cent and one-half of one cent per pound. On sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valoren; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, of flax or hemp, twenty-five per centum

ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, fifteen per centum ad valorum; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, eighty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, one dollar and sixty cents per one hundred square feet; on all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, two dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay two cents per square foot, and, in addition thereto, a duty of two cents per pound: *And provided, further*, That all rough plate, cylinder, or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional pro rata duty on the excess; on crown, plate, or polished, and on all other window glass not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, two dollars per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, three dollars per one hundred square feet; on all above that, four dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all crown, plate, or polished, and all other window glass weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on such excess of four cents per pound; on all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, engraved, nor painted,

twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, thirty per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, spices, or other similar articles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all brown earthen and common stone ware, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all earthen, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say;

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Alcornoque; ambergris; anatto; roucou, or orleans; animal carbon, (bone black;)

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Bolting cloths;

Brazil wood; braziletto and other dye-woods in sticks;

Chalk; French chalk; and red chalk;

Cochineal; cobalt; cotton, unmanufactured;

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;

Flints; flint ground;

Grindstones, rough or unfinished;

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

Guano; substances expressly used for manure;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur;

Madder, ground or prepared;

Madder root;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Pro-*

vided, That no article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use;

Nickel;
Nutgalls;
Pearl, mother of;
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground;
Platina, unmanufactured;
Rags, of whatever material;
Safflower;
Saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude;
Seed lac;
Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks;
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured;
Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for;
Turmeric;
Weld.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description not otherwise provided for; aloes, amber, ammonia, sal-ammonia, muriate and carbonate of ammonia, annise seed, arrowroot, assafœtida, arsenic;

Asphaltum; argols, or crude tartar;
Bananas;
Bark, quilla;
Barilla and soda ash;
Bamboos;
Barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Beeswax, black lead or plumbago; borate of lime; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured;

Brazil paste, bronze liquor, building stones;
Bells, old, and bell metal;
Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls;
Boucho, leaves;
Breccia, in blocks or slabs;
Brime;

Burstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones;

Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities;
Cadmium, calamine;
Cantharides; castor beans or seeds;
Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof;
Cork tree bark, unmanufactured;
Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil;
Cocoa-nuts;

Coculus indicus; compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for the use of jewellers; corn meal;

Divi-divi; dragon's blood;

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; Dutch and bronze metal in leaf;

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot;
Emery, in lump or pulverized;
Extract of madder;
Fuller's earth;
Flocks, waste or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;
Gamboge; glass, plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; goldbeaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; ginger root; gum, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jedda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine, or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;
Gutta percha, unmanufactured;
Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured;
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair, used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;
Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured;
Indigo; ice; iridium; irris or orris root;
India-rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured;
India-rubber, milk of.
Iodine, crude; ippecacuanha; iron liquor;
Jalap; juniper berries;
Kelp;
Lemon and lime juice; lime;
Lastings; mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;
Leeches;
Licorice root;
Manganese; manna, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound;
Manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured;
Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;
Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;
Maps and charts; mineral blue;
Munjeit or India madder;
Natron; nux vomica;
Orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic;
Oatmeal; oils—palm, seal, and cocoa-nut; olive oil, in casks; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel;
Palm leaf, unmanufactured;
Pine apples; plantains;

Polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones;

Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground; Prussian blue;

Quicksilver;

Quassia wood;

Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for;

Rhubarb; rye flour;

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;

Rottenstone;

Sandal wood;

Saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia; shaddock; sponges; spunk; squills;

Shellac; shingle bolts and stave bolts;

Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; and silk cocoons and silk waste;

Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany;

Staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks;

Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;

Sumac;

Terra japonica; catechu or cutch;

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil; tin, in plates or sheets;

Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for;

Verdigris;

Woad or pastel;

Woods, namely: cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin-wood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured;

Yams.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of watches, and watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric;

Blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves; brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone in *rolls; bronze* powder; Burgundy pitch; burrstones, manufactured or *bound up* into millstones;

Calomel; castor oil; castorum; caustic soda; chicory root; chromate of lead; corks; cotton laces; cotton insertings; cotton trimming laces and cotton braids; cowhage down; cream of tartar;

Cubebs;

Dried pulp;

Ether;

Extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for;

Feather beds; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; feldspar; fig blue; firewood; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; fulminates or fulminating powders;

Glue; gold and silver leaf; grapes; gunny bags;

Hair, curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hat bodies made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value;

Lampblack;

Magnesia; malt; mats of cocoa-nut; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip-gut or cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material; mustard, ground or manufactured;

Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, and knitting;

Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, not otherwise provided for; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use;

Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; pitch; plaster of Paris, calcined;

Quills;

Ratans and reeds, manufactured or partly manufactured; red precipitate; Roman cement; rosin;

Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; articles composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; starch; stereotype plates; still bottoms; strychnine; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of quinine;

Tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new;

Varnish of all kinds; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; vermilion;

Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; woollen listings.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Alabaster and spar ornaments;

Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured;

Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;

Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for;

Asses' skins;

Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet or medicinal purposes;

Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, ozier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;

Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads;

Benzoates; Bologna sausages;

Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material;

Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for;

Brooms and brushes of all kinds;

Buttons and button-moulds of all kinds;

Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished;

Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material;

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for;

Card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed;

Carriages and parts of carriages;

Clocks and parts of clocks;

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;

Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or japanned, not otherwise provided for;

Combs of all kinds;

Compositions of glass or paste, when set;
Composition tops for tables or other articles of furniture;
Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses, not otherwise provided for;
Coral, cut or manufactured;
Cotton cords, gimps and galloons;
Cotton laces, colored;
Court plaster;
Crayons of all kinds;
Cutlery of all kinds;
Dolls and toys of all kinds;
Encaustic tiles;
Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal;
Fans and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed;
Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;
Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;
Fire-crackers;
Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished;
Furniture, cabinet and household;
Ginger, preserved or pickled;
Gunpowder;
Hair pencils;
Hat bodies of cotton;
Hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;
Human hair, cleaned or prepared for use;
India-rubber shoes and boots;
Ink and ink powder;
Japanned, patent, or enamelled leather, or skins of all kinds;
Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;
Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;
Leather, tanned, bend, or sole and upper leather of all kinds;
Lead pencils;
Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;
Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree;
Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory;
Manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;
Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, worsted or flax;

Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for;

Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood;

Marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble sawed, squared, dressed, or polished;

Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier-mache; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; oil-cloth, of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; olive oil in flasks or bottles; olives; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; parasols and sunshades; parchment; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed in cans or otherwise;

Red chalk pencils;

Salmon preserved;

Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; sealingwax; sheathing paper; side arms, of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate; soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; umbrellas; unwrought clay; vellum; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other material.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted from duty, that is to say:

All books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; bismuth; bitter apples; bones, burnt; bone dust; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in sticks;

Books, maps, and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided,* That if in any case a contract shall have been made with *any bookseller,* importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts,

in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted ;

Bullion ; gold and silver ;

Coins ; gold, silver, and copper ;

Copper when imported for the United States mint ;

Fish, fresh caught for daily consumption ;

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed : *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with ;

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad : *Provided*, the same are imported by the artists or on their account; or by other persons, in good faith, as objects of taste and not as merchandise, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist in writing, signed by him, and certified by a consul of the United States, that the said paintings or statuary were produced by him.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States : *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem ; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured ; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character, and weight, of all such importations, when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port

of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon, the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment, whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy; and when no bill of lading so certified is presented on the entry the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual exportation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British provinces, under the late, so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp imported under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, or which may be hereafter imported under the provisions of this act, if manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That when imports of the same material or description, but of different values, are invoiced at an average price the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act.

The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and third of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which prohibits the importation of ale, beer, distilled spirits, and other articles of merchandise in casks or packages of less than a certain capacity or weight; and the act approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-

seven, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of drawback of the duties;" and the act approved on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, continuing the same in force, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 3.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the names of the judges of the district courts of the United States, and a list of the districts in which there are vacancies.

JULY 15, 1861.—Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, the Secretary of State has the honor to transmit a list of the names of the judges of the district courts of the United States, and of the districts in which there are vacancies.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 13, 1861.

The names of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the various States of the Union.

Name.	State.
Ashur Ware	Maine.
Matthew Harvey	New Hampshire.
Peleg Sprague	Massachusetts.
David A. Smalley	Vermont.
John Pitman	Rhode Island.
Nathan K. Hall	New York, northern district.
Samuel R. Betts	New York, southern district.
Philemon Dickerson	New Jersey.
John Cadwalader	Pennsylvania, eastern district.
Wilson McCandless	Pennsylvania, western district.
Willard Hall	Delaware.
William F. Giles	Maryland.
William Marvin	Florida, southern district.

Name.	State.
George W. Lane	Alabama, northern and southern districts.
John C. Watrous	Texas, eastern district.
Thomas H. Duval	Texas, western district.
Samuel Treat	Missouri, eastern district.
Robert W. Wells	Missouri, western district.
West H. Humphreys	Tennessee, eastern, middle, and western districts.
Thomas B. Monroe	Kentucky.
Humphrey H. Leavit	Ohio, southern district.
Hiram V. Wilson	Ohio, northern district.
Elisha M. Huntington	Indiana.
Thomas Drummond	Illinois, northern district.
Samuel H. Treat, jr	Illinois, southern district.
Ross Wilkins	Michigan.
Andrew G. Miller	Wisconsin.
James M. Lowe	Iowa.
Ogden Hoffman	California, northern district.
Rennselaer R. Nelson	Minnesota.
Matthew P. Deady	Oregon.
Archibald Williams	Kansas.
W. D. Shipman	Connecticut.

List of the districts in which there are vacancies.

Eastern district of Virginia.
Western district of Virginia.
District of North Carolina.
District of South Carolina.
District of Georgia.
Northern district of Florida.
Eastern and western districts of Louisiana.
Northern and southern districts of Mississippi.
Eastern and western districts of Arkansas.
Southern district of California.
The last caused by death, the others by resignation.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 5.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER

To a resolution of the Senate relative to instructions to the United States ministers abroad, in reference to the rebellion in the southern portion of the Union.

JULY 31, 1861.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, relative to the instructions to the ministers of the United States abroad, in reference to the rebellion now existing in the southern portion of the Union, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 27, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 27, 1861.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body "all instructions issued by the Executive department to our foreign ministers, since the 4th of March last, in reference to the rebellion now existing in the southern portion of the Union, if in his judgment the publication of the same be not incompatible with the public interest," has the honor to report to the President that, at present, it is not deemed expedient to communicate the instructions called for.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 6.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate requesting information concerning the imprisonment of Lieut. John L. Worden, of the navy.

JULY 31, 1861.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 23d instant, requesting information concerning the imprisonment of Lieut. John J. Worden, [John L. Worden,] of the United States navy, I transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 30, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July* 29, 1861.

The Secretary of the Navy, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 23d instant, requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate "under what circumstances Lieut. John J. Worden, [John L. Worden,] of the United States navy, has been imprisoned at Montgomery, Alabama; whether he is still in prison; and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the government of the United States for his release," has the honor to report that it is believed the communication of the information called for would not, at this time, comport with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

GIDEON WELLES.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 7.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the Senate requesting information concerning the quasi armistice alluded to in his message of the 4th instant.

JULY 31, 1861.—Read, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, requesting information concerning the *quasi* armistice alluded to in my message of the 4th instant, I transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JULY 30, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July* 29, 1861.

The Secretary of the Navy, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, requesting the President of the United States to "communicate to the Senate (if not incompatible with the public interest) the character of the *quasi* armistice to which he refers in his message of the 4th instant, by reason of which the commander of the frigate Sabine refused to transfer the United States troops into Fort Pickens in obedience to his orders; by whom and when such armistice was entered into; and if any, and what, action has been taken by the government in view of the disobedience of the order of the President aforesaid," has the honor to report that it is believed the communication of the information called for would not, at this time, comport with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

GIDEON WELLES.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 8.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING,

In answer to a resolution of the Senate, the correspondence relating to the appointment of the Hon. James H. Lane as a brigadier general of volunteers.

AUGUST 6, 1861.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of your honorable body of date July 31, 1861, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the honorable James H. Lane, a member of that body from Kansas, has been appointed a brigadier general in the army of the United States, and if so, whether he has accepted such appointment, I have the honor to transmit herewith certain papers, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which, taken together, explain themselves, and which contain all the information I possess upon the questions propounded. It was my intention, as shown by my letter of June 20, 1861, to appoint Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, a brigadier general of United States volunteers, in anticipation of the act of Congress, since passed, for raising such volunteers; and I have no further knowledge upon the subject, except as derived from the papers herewith enclosed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 5, 1861.

No. 1.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 31, 1861.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether the Hon. James H. Lane, a member of this body from Kansas, has been appointed a brigadier general in the army of the United States; and if so, whether he has accepted such appointment.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*.

No. 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith I enclose you a resolution of the Senate inquiring whether Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed a general in the army of the United States; and if yea, whether he has accepted the appointment. Will you please furnish me, as soon as possible, copies of all record entries and correspondence upon the subject which are in your department, together with a brief statement of your personal knowledge of whatever may contribute to a free and fair statement of the case?

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

No. 3.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Since you spoke to me yesterday about General J. H. Lane, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the service of such a man out there at once; that we had better appoint him a brigadier general of volunteers to-day, and send him off with such authority to raise a force (I think *two* regiments better than *three*, but as to this I am not particular) as you think will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he starts to put it through—not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Lane has been authorized to raise two additional regiments of volunteers.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Official copy.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

No. 4.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1861.

SIR. In reply to the inquiry of the Hon. F. P. Stanton, of the 13th instant, referred by you to this office, I respectfully state that on the 20th ultimo you directed an appointment as brigadier general of the three years' volunteers to be made for the Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas. The appointment was made, as directed, and handed to you for signature, but was not returned to this office for record.

I enclose herewith a blank letter of appointment similar to the one used in his case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

A true copy.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August* 3, 1861.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, ———, 186—.

SIR: You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you ———————— in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the ———— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ————. Should the Senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this department, through the Adjutant General's office, your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment; and with your letter of acceptance return to the Adjutant General of the army the *oath* herewith enclosed, properly filled up, *subscribed*, and *attested*, reporting at the same time your *age*, *residence* when appointed, and the *State* in which you were *born*.

Should you accept, you will at once report, by letter, for orders, to

———— ————,
Secretary of War.

No. 5.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to remind you that, although appointed a brigadier general of volunteers by the President on or about the 20th of June last, you have never yet signified your acceptance or non-acceptance of the appointment, as required to do in the letter notifying you of its having been conferred, and to add that, under the circumstances, you cannot be nominated to the Senate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senate.

A true copy.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August* 3, 1861.

No. 6.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 28, 1861.

SIR: When the Kansas brigade is organized, as contemplated by the letter from the Secretary of War, directed to me, of date 20th June, and when I shall have ascertained that my services are desired by the officers and men of that brigade, then will I communicate with your department on the subject of your note of July 26. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the brigade is filling up rapidly, and will, I hope, be ready to take the field by the 10th of August. I speak the desires of the Kansas congressional delegation when I request your department to postpone the appointment of brigadier general for the Kansas brigade until their wishes as to their leader be ascertained and communicated.

Yours, truly,

J. H. LANE.

Brigadier General THOMAS,
Adjutant General United States Army.

I concur.

S. C. POMEROY.

I also concur.

MARTIN F. CONWAY.

Official copy.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

No. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 3, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the direction conveyed in your note of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of all correspondence on the files of this department relating to the appointment of honorable J. H. Lane as brigadier general of volunteers.

The resolution of the Senate of 31st ultimo is enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

37TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 1.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

APPOINTED JULY 6, 1861.

Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, chairman.
Collamer.
Doolittle.
Wilmot.
Browning.
Polk.
Breckinridge.

Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, chairman.
Simmons.
Sherman.
Howe.
Pearce.
Bright.
McDougall.

Commerce.

Mr. Chandler, chairman.
King.
Morrill.
Wilson.
Ten Eyck.
Saulsbury.
Johnson, of Tennessee.

Military Affairs and the Militia.

Mr. Wilson, chairman.
King.
Baker.
Lane, of Indiana.
Lane, of Kansas.
Rice.
Latham.

Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Grimes.
Foot.
Sherman.
Thomson.
Kennedy.
McDougall.

Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman.
Foster.
Ten Eyck.
Cowan.
Harris.
Bayard.
Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Collamer, chairman.
Dixon.
Wade.
Trumbull.
Rice.
Bright.
Latham.

Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. King, chairman.
Chandler.
Wilkinson.
Hale.
Nesmith.

Public Lands.

Mr. Harlan, chairman.
Bingham.
Clark.
Pomeroy.
Johnson, of Tennessee.
Rice.
Nesmith.

Claims.

Mr. Clark, chairman.
Simmons.
Howe.
Wilmot.
Pomeroy.
Polk.
Thomson.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harris, chairman.
Foster.
Sumner.
Polk.
Bayard.

District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes, chairman.
Dixon.
Morrill.
Wade.
Anthony.
Kennedy.
Powell.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle, chairman.
Wilkinson.
Cowan.
Foot.
Lane, of Kansas.
Harlan.
Nesmith.

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Simmons, chairman.
Sumner.
Cowan.
Thomson.
Saulsbury.

Pensions.

Mr. Foster, chairman.
Bingham.
Lane, of Indiana.
Howe.
Wilmot.
Pomeroy.
Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Foot, chairman.
Anthony.
Chandler.
Bright.
Kennedy.